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FARM COSTS and RETURNS



commercial farms
by type, size,
and location

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Economic Research Service
Washington, D.C.

Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 230
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ERS PUBLISHES NEW MAGAZINE

The Farm INDEX, a new monthly magazine of the Economic Research Service, began publication in October.

The Farm INDEX will report in nontechnical language the results of ERS's broad research program. This material will be grouped according to the special interests of farming, marketing, the foreign market, and the consumer.

Regular features will be a 2-page digest of the Agricultural Outlook, a table presenting the latest figures for 50 leading indicators of economic developments in agriculture, marketing, and the general economy, and brief review of current ERS research publications.

You can obtain single copies of The Farm INDEX by writing: Division of Information, Management Operations Staff, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C. Subscriptions are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. for \$2.00 a year, \$2.75 foreign.

PREFACE

This annual report contains summary estimates of costs and returns for 1961 and earlier years on 39 important types of commercial farms in 21 major farming areas in the United States, together with a brief analysis of changes that have occurred in production, prices, income, and costs for each of these types of farms.

This is the 16th annual report. It includes information for six important types of farms not presented in previous reports. These are grade A and grade B dairy farms in Eastern Wisconsin, broiler farms in the Delmarva area, and cotton-specialty crop, medium-sized cotton-general crop, and large cotton-general crop farms in the San Joaquin Valley of California.

Since 1960 minor revisions have been made in certain estimates for a few of the farm series because of improved data or more current information. Substantial revisions were made in three of the series--New Jersey poultry farms, tobacco-livestock farms in the Inner Bluegrass Area of Kentucky, and cotton farms in the Black Prairie of Texas.

Estimates for earlier years are reported in USDA Statistical Bulletin 297 and Agriculture Information Bulletin 230, revised June 1961. Concepts and procedures are discussed briefly in Statistical Bulletin 297. Additional information is available for 1961 for each of the major groups of farms in the Economic Research Service Farm Costs and Returns (FCR) Series, 1 through 8.

Information represents results of operations on typical farms of the specified type and size. In all instances the typical farms are important operating units in the specified area, and in most instances they are the most common units. For example, of the approximately 30,000 farms in Western Wisconsin (see map on page iv) about 83 percent were classified in the 1959 census as commercial farms, and 84 percent of these were dairy farms. According to a recent survey 75 percent of the dairy farm operators sold grade B milk (for manufacturing purposes). Typical commercial family-operated dairy farms

range in size from 15 to 25 head of milk cows and heifers 2 years and over. They are by far the most common type and size of farm in the area and probably constitute 70 percent of the dairy farms producing grade B milk.

In contrast there are several different types of farms in the hog-beef fattening area of the Corn Belt. Beef fattening farms are probably the most common, but they vary considerably in size and method of operation. Some operators fatten hundreds of animals a year mostly on purchased feed, whereas other operators may grow nearly all the feed for the 30 or 40 head they fatten each year.

In 1961 the typical hog-beef fattening farms represented here grew, on the average, around 130 acres of feed grains, farrowed around 25 sows, and in the fall bought 55 to 60 feeder cattle of approximately the same age and size as the cattle they raised. The cattle were to be fattened and sold early the next fall. Although this is a common operation, results may or may not be representative of some other beef fattening farms. Costs and returns on typical hog-beef fattening farms as presented probably would not represent more than 25 percent of the commercial farms in the area.

The data presented in this report supplement estimates of aggregate income and expenses for all farms in the United States, as reported quarterly and annually in the Department, and those reported by the various Experiment Stations and related research groups throughout the country. Estimates for more types and sizes of farms would be required for expansion to regional and national totals.

The same general procedure, methodology, and terms are used for all types of farms. Thus, these publications provide a continuing source of information and a measure of year-to-year changes in farm size, farm organization, technology, investment, prices, costs, and returns on several important types of commercial farms.

For comparability of results among types of farms in these series all farms are considered on an owner-operator basis. Net farm

income is the return to the operator and unpaid members of his family for their management and labor on the farm, and return on total investment in the farm. To obtain an estimate of return to operator and family labor an estimated charge is made for capital. It should be noted, however, that a charge for capital represents a return to the owner of the capital.

Any charge for capital invested in assets on a group of farms must be an arbitrary one. Farm assets vary greatly in kind, and are purchased at different times as the farmer purchases a new machine or some livestock, or decides to add to his farm acreage. Most farmers and ranchers make new investments each year. Some farm assets have a ready market, whereas others may be disposed of only at a sacrifice. Thus it is difficult to determine a correct and valid charge for farm capital.

In this report, two alternative capital charges have been made. The first is obtained by multiplying total capital invested in the farm business by the current interest rate in effect January 1 for new loans by the Federal land bank in the respective area. In 1961, this rate was 5.5 percent in six Districts and 6.0 percent in six Districts. From 1930 to 1961 the rate varied from 4.0 to 6.0 percent.

The second estimate of capital charge is obtained by multiplying total investment in the farm business January 1 by 4.1 percent. This is the average rate paid by farmers on outstanding debt held by Federal land banks from 1940 to 1960. In this 21-year period the rate varied from 3.5 to 4.6 percent, in 11 of the years it was 4.1 percent.

Whichever of these methods is employed, a further charge is added for production credit on farms where applicable. Such a charge was made on 27 of the 39 typical farms. For the most part, these were farms on which sales were seasonal. Production credit is calculated at short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

The major sources of data for these costs and returns series are (1) the U.S. Census of Agriculture, (2) rural carrier and mailed questionnaires sent to farmers and dealers by the Agricultural Estimates Division, Statistical Reporting Service, (3) enumerative field surveys, and (4) research results and related data from State Experiment Stations and Federal agencies when data for individual farms are available or when group data meet the specifications for farms by type, size, and location. In the main, data for individual farms of a particular type and size are used. Local area data on production rates, prices, and related items are used when they do not differ greatly by type and size of farm.

In making comparisons for different types of farms and in comparing typical farm data with national averages and averages for specific areas, many factors need to be taken into consideration. Returns in 1961 compared with those for earlier years reflect the adjustments made by farmers on specified farms to meet changing physical and economic conditions. Weather also has an important role in determining farm income. Year-to-year changes in weather tend to produce corresponding changes in crop production, and these changes in turn affect livestock production and farm income. Farm size, intensity of land use, average investment per farm and the proportions invested in real estate, machinery, and livestock vary among types of farms and affect farm incomes to a considerable extent.

This report was prepared in the Farm Economics Division, Economic Research Service, by Wylie D. Goodsell, W. Herbert Brown, Edgar B. Hurd, Robert J. Muck, Paul Rosenberry, Owen K. Shugars, Everett O. Stoddard, and Isabel Jenkins.

John H. Bondurant, University of Kentucky, assisted in preparing estimates for the tobacco-livestock farms in the Bluegrass area of Kentucky, and James R. Gray, New Mexico State University, assisted in preparing estimates for the livestock ranches in the Southwestern and Northern Plains areas.

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LOCATION OF TYPES OF FARMS STUDIED

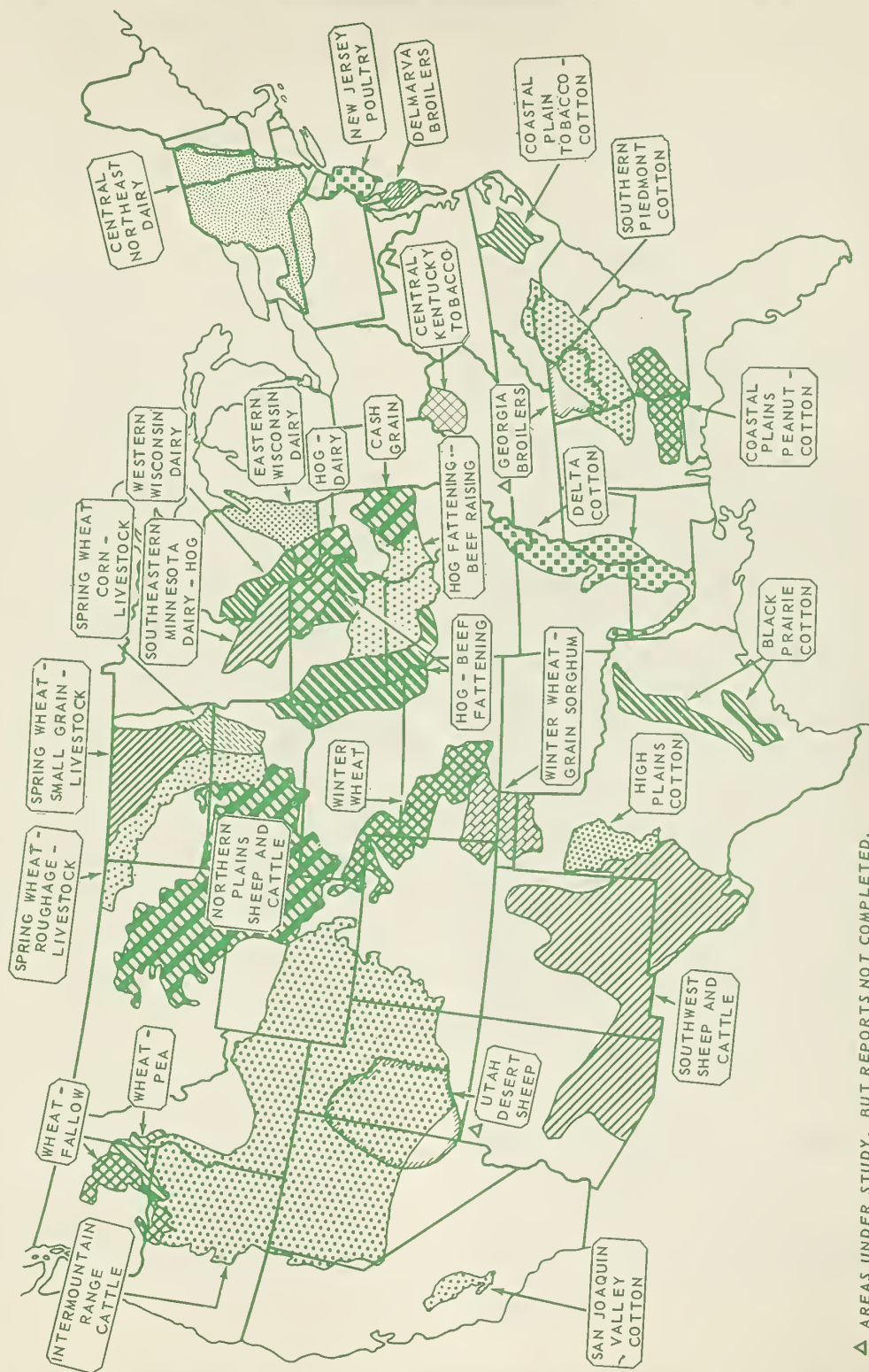


Figure 1

FARM COSTS AND RETURNS, COMMERCIAL FARMS

BY TYPE, SIZE, AND LOCATION

IN GENERAL

Net Farm Income Changes on Typical Farms

Net farm incomes were higher in 1961 than in 1960 on 27 of 39 important types of commercial farms in 21 major farming areas in the United States (fig. 1). They were lower on 7 types of farms and about the same on 5 (table 1).

Within several major groups of farms, changes in returns from 1960 to 1961 were in the same direction on all farms. Returns were higher in 1961 on the dairy farms in the Midwest and Northeast, the Corn Belt farms, the Western cattle ranches, the tobacco farms in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina, and the tobacco-livestock farms in the Bluegrass Area of Kentucky. They were lower on the poultry farms and the Western sheep ranches. In 1961, returns were higher on all cotton farms except those in the San Joaquin Valley where the cotton-specialty crop farms had lower returns than in 1960 and the medium-sized and large cotton-general crop farms had practically the same returns. Of the wheat farms, net returns were higher in 1961 on the wheat-pea farms in the Pacific Northwest. Four types had practically the same return in both years and two showed decreases from 1960.

In general, the changes in net incomes from 1960 to 1961 were quite substantial on the majority of farms. Only 12 farm types had no change, or changes of less than 1 percent. On the 27 types of farms with significantly higher net incomes in 1961 the increases ranged from 2 to 10 percent on 7 types of farms, 11 to 20 percent on 8 and from 21 to 30 percent on 8 (table 2). Two cotton farms had the largest percentage increase in net incomes. They were the nonirrigated and the irrigated cotton farms in the High Plains of Texas. The two farm types having the largest

percentage decline in net incomes were the wheat-small grain-livestock farms in the Northern Plains and the cotton-specialty crop farms in the San Joaquin Valley of California.

Change in prices received for farm products was the most common factor contributing to changes in net farm income (table 3). Of the 27 types of farms that had higher net farm incomes in 1961 than in 1960, 26 showed an increase in prices received. Dairy farms in the Central Northeast were the only type that had higher net incomes despite lower prices for products sold. All five of the farm types with a slight change in net income had increases in prices received.

Higher crop yields in 1961 were also a factor contributing to higher incomes compared with a year earlier on some types of farms. Crop yields per acre were higher in 1961 on 22 of the farm types. They were higher on 18 of the 27 types of farms with higher incomes. They decreased on three of the seven farms with lower incomes, and increased on only one of the five farms with no change in income. Other important factors causing changes in net incomes in 1961 included increases in size of farm, increased production of livestock and livestock products, and the effects of the 1961 feed grain program.

Incomes in 1961 were above the previous 10-year (1951-60) average on 32 of the 39 types of farms. On the 32 types of farms with higher incomes in 1961 increases ranged from 1 to 20 percent on 11 types, from 21 to 30 percent on 5 types, and from 31 to 40 percent on 9 types. On six types of farms they increased more than 40 percent.

TABLE 1.--Net farm income, specified types of commercial farms, 1961, with comparisons

TYPE AND LOCATION OF FARM	AVERAGE		1960	1961 ¹
	1947-49	1957-59		
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Dairy farms:				
Central Northeast.....	3,844	4,299	4,234	4,590
Eastern Wisconsin:				
Grade A.....	(²)	5,317	5,858	6,938
Grade B.....	2,840	2,536	2,799	3,467
Western Wisconsin, Grade B.....	2,810	3,391	3,636	4,360
Dairy-hog farms, Southeastern Minnesota.....	3,933	3,960	3,552	4,490
Corn Belt farms:				
Hog-dairy.....	5,386	5,802	4,807	6,174
Hog fattening--beef raising.....	3,598	3,974	3,225	3,982
Hog-beef fattening.....	10,343	8,090	5,857	8,126
Cash grain.....	8,802	6,706	7,671	8,878
Poultry farms:				
New Jersey, egg-producing.....	³ 6,349	³ 1,742	³ 5,158	³ 4,673
Delmarva, broilers.....	(²)	3,790	5,614	5,365
Cotton farms:				
Southern Piedmont.....	1,570	2,194	1,894	2,671
Mississippi Delta:				
Small.....	1,923	1,667	1,737	1,993
Large-scale.....	20,448	20,268	24,476	30,379
Texas:				
Black Prairie.....	3,089	³ 2,927	2,878	3,502
High Plains (nonirrigated).....	6,402	7,503	9,091	13,328
High Plains (irrigated).....	10,767	14,227	14,118	22,447
San Joaquin Valley, Calif. (irrigated):				
Cotton-specialty crop.....	32,324	32,877	40,041	16,324
Cotton-general crop (medium-sized).....	21,431	27,517	26,172	25,826
Cotton-general crop (large).....	59,581	85,025	79,405	80,904
Peanut-cotton farms, Southern Coastal Plains.....	2,315	2,719	3,218	3,981
Tobacco farms:				
North Carolina Coastal Plain:				
Tobacco-cotton (medium-sized).....	3,208	2,770	3,491	3,864
Tobacco-cotton (large).....	3,925	3,543	4,718	5,275
Tobacco (small).....	2,355	2,314	3,010	3,234
Kentucky Bluegrass:				
Tobacco-livestock, Inner Area.....	5,864	³ 7,111	7,318	7,451
Tobacco-dairy, Intermediate Area.....	2,390	2,515	2,494	2,909
Tobacco-dairy, Outer Area.....	3,599	4,547	4,657	5,122
Spring wheat farms:				
Northern Plains:				
Wheat-small grain-livestock.....	6,139	4,405	5,099	350
Wheat-corn-livestock.....	5,878	5,073	5,674	5,753
Wheat-roughage-livestock.....	5,205	3,702	5,559	1,423
Winter wheat farms:				
Southern Plains:				
Wheat.....	9,805	9,135	10,666	10,619
Wheat-grain sorghum.....	9,206	8,841	12,161	12,195
Pacific Northwest:				
Wheat-pea.....	11,998	13,500	11,136	11,434
Wheat-fallow.....	13,471	³ 15,797	11,868	11,940
Cattle ranches:				
Northern Plains.....	6,268	5,249	4,980	6,277
Intermountain Region.....	8,635	11,409	8,711	10,028
Southwest.....	5,603	7,519	7,475	8,167
Sheep ranches:				
Northern Plains.....	6,765	10,803	8,031	6,831
Southwest.....	5,199	9,710	10,121	8,652

¹ Preliminary. ² Not available. ³ Revised.

TABLE 2.--Net farm income in 1961 as a percentage of 1960 and 1951-60

TYPE AND LOCATION OF FARM	1961 as a percentage of--		TYPE AND LOCATION OF FARM	1961 as a percentage of--	
	AVERAGE 1951-60	1960		AVERAGE 1951-60	1960
Dairy farms:					
Central Northeast.....	115	108	Peanut-cotton farms, Southern Coastal Plains.....	146	124
Eastern Wisconsin:			Tobacco farms:		
Grade A.....	136	118	North Carolina Coastal Plain:		
Grade B.....	138	124	Tobacco-cotton (medium sized) ..	117	111
Western Wisconsin, Grade B.....	137	120	Tobacco-cotton (large).....	125	112
			Tobacco (small).....	122	107
Dairy-hog farms, Southeastern Minnesota.....	114	126	Kentucky Bluegrass:		
			Tobacco-livestock, Inner Area..	110	102
Corn Belt farms:			Tobacco-dairy, Intermediate Area.	119	117
Hog-dairy.....	117	128	Tobacco-dairy, Outer Area.....	122	110
Hog fattening--beef raising.....	113	123			
Hog-beef fattening.....	111	139	Spring wheat farms:		
Cash grain.....	112	116	Northern Plains:		
			Wheat-small grain-livestock....	7	7
Poultry farms:			Wheat-corn-livestock.....	131	101
New Jersey, egg-producing.....	136	91	Wheat-roughage-livestock.....	37	26
Delmarva, broilers.....	135	96	Winter wheat farms:		
			Southern Plains:		
Cotton farms:			Wheat.....	130	100
Southern Piedmont.....	131	141	Wheat-grain sorghum.....	211	100
Mississippi Delta:			Pacific Northwest:		
Small.....	108	115	Wheat-pea.....	86	103
Large-scale.....	135	124	Wheat-fallow.....	89	101
Texas:					
Black Prairie.....	133	122	Cattle ranches:		
High Plains (nonirrigated).....	268	147	Northern Plains.....	125	126
High Plains (irrigated).....	180	159	Intermountain Region.....	113	115
San Joaquin Valley, Calif. (irrigated),			Southwest.....	194	109
Cotton-specialty crop.....	38	41			
Cotton-general crop (medium sized)	98	99	Sheep ranches:		
Cotton-general crop (large)	101	102	Northern Plains.....	79	85
			Southwest.....	152	85

TABLE 3.--Prices received and paid by farmers: Index numbers, specified types of commercial farms, 1961, with comparisons

(1957-59 = 100)

TYPE AND LOCATION OF FARM	Prices received for products sold			Prices paid, including wages to hired labor		
	AVERAGE 1947-49	1960	1961 ¹	AVERAGE 1947-49	1960	1961 ¹
Dairy farms:						
Central Northeast.....	103	99	97	86	103	104
Eastern Wisconsin:						
Grade A.....	(²)	103	105	(²)	104	106
Grade B.....	116	102	105	87	104	105
Western Wisconsin, Grade B.....	114	101	105	89	104	106
Dairy-hog farms, Southeastern Minnesota.....	117	98	106	82	104	105
Corn Belt farms:						
Hog-dairy.....	121	99	102	83	102	103
Hog fattening--beef raising.....	122	95	101	81	102	104
Hog-beef fattening.....	121	93	95	84	108	100
Cash grain.....	131	94	102	75	102	103
Poultry farms:						
New Jersey, egg-producing ³	151	105	98	111	93	91
Delmarva, broilers.....	(²)	104	102	(²)	103	104
Cotton farms:						
Southern Piedmont.....	102	97	100	86	100	103
Mississippi Delta:						
Small.....	104	98	103	90	103	102
Large-scale.....	106	100	104	90	102	103
Texas:						
Black Prairie ³	113	97	107	87	103	102
High Plains (nonirrigated).....	114	95	106	84	106	108
High Plains (irrigated).....	108	96	107	89	104	104
San Joaquin Valley, Calif. (irrigated):						
Cotton-specialty crop.....	112	112	91	85	107	108
Cotton-general crop (medium-sized).....	104	103	105	76	106	108
Cotton-general crop (large).....	104	101	105	75	105	106
Peanut-cotton farms, Southern Coastal Plains.....	108	95	101	87	99	99
Tobacco farms:						
North Carolina Coastal Plain:						
Tobacco-cotton (medium-sized).....	89	107	113	79	107	112
Tobacco-cotton (large).....	90	105	113	79	108	113
Tobacco (small).....	87	107	114	83	103	106
Kentucky Bluegrass:						
Tobacco-livestock, Inner Area ³	87	99	101	79	102	103
Tobacco-dairy, Intermediate Area.....	86	102	104	81	103	104
Tobacco-dairy, Outer Area.....	88	101	103	82	104	104
Spring wheat farms:						
Northern Plains:						
Wheat-small grain-livestock.....	123	90	123	83	101	101
Wheat-corn-livestock.....	123	93	104	85	101	102
Wheat-roughage-livestock.....	116	90	110	85	101	98
Winter wheat farms:						
Southern Plains:						
Wheat.....	114	97	102	80	103	105
Wheat-grain sorghum.....	119	100	105	80	102	103
Pacific Northwest:						
Wheat-pea.....	115	100	105	80	101	101
Wheat-fallow ³	108	98	104	80	104	104
Cattle ranches:						
Northern Plains.....	99	95	98	79	97	94
Intermountain Region.....	97	93	98	73	109	107
Southwest.....	94	89	97	86	105	107
Sheep ranches:						
Northern Plains.....	106	89	81	82	100	98
Southwest.....	102	89	86	93	98	105

¹ Preliminary. ² Not available. ³ Revised.

Net Farm Income Changes on all Farms in the United States

For all farms in the United States, total net farm income per farm (including inventory changes) increased about 12 percent from 1960 to 1961. Income per farm averaged \$3,401 in 1961 compared with \$3,028 in 1960 and \$2,806 for the 10 years 1951 to 1960 (fig. 2).

Total net farm income at \$13.0 billion was about \$1 billion higher in 1961 than in 1960. Realized gross farm income increased about \$1½ billion from 1960, to a record high of \$39.6 billion. This reflected an increase of about \$3/4 billion in cash receipts from farm marketings and a gain of almost \$800 million in Government payments to farmers. Higher average prices and an increase in the physical volume of farm marketings boosted cash receipts, and the 1961 feed grain program was the major factor involved in the increase in Government payments. The net value of the physical change in farm inventories during the year rose \$296 million in 1961, reflecting a gain in livestock inventories which more than offset a slight drop in crop inventories.

The continued decrease in numbers of farms also contributed to higher incomes on a per farm basis.

Partly offsetting the rise in gross returns to U.S. farmers was an increase of about \$500 million over 1960 in production expenses. This increase in production expenses was due chiefly to a rise in prices paid by farmers for most production items and services, and larger purchases of some items such as feed and fertilizer.

Net farm production for all farms in the United States remained about the same in 1961 as a year earlier. Livestock production in 1961 was nearly 5 percent above a year earlier whereas crop production was down about 2 percent. However, the composite yield index per crop acre covering 28 leading crops for 1961 was at a record high,

and 2 percent above the index for a year earlier. Acreage planted or grown was 4.5 percent less than in 1960, and the smallest since 1912.

In 1961, prices received for all products sold by U.S. farmers averaged about 1 percent above those of the previous year. Some of the more important products with higher prices in 1961 were corn, oats, soybeans, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, wheat, grain sorghum, fruit, hogs, milk, and calves. Products with lower prices in 1961 included poultry and eggs, potatoes, commercial vegetables, wool, sheep and lambs. Prices received for beef cattle and cull cows remained about the same in 1961 as in 1960.

Farm production expenses per farm reached a new record high in 1961 for the eighth consecutive year, with an average of \$7,056 per farm (fig. 3). They were nearly 6 percent higher than in 1960 and 37 percent higher than the 1951-60 average. Some of this increase was associated with the increase in size of farm and the decrease in number of farms.

Prices paid for goods and services (including interest, taxes, and wages) averaged about 2 percent higher in 1961 than the year before. Major items contributing to this increase included farm machinery, feed, motor supplies, farm supplies, fertilizer, wage rates, and taxes. Prices paid for seed, building materials, and motor vehicles were lower in 1961 than in 1960.

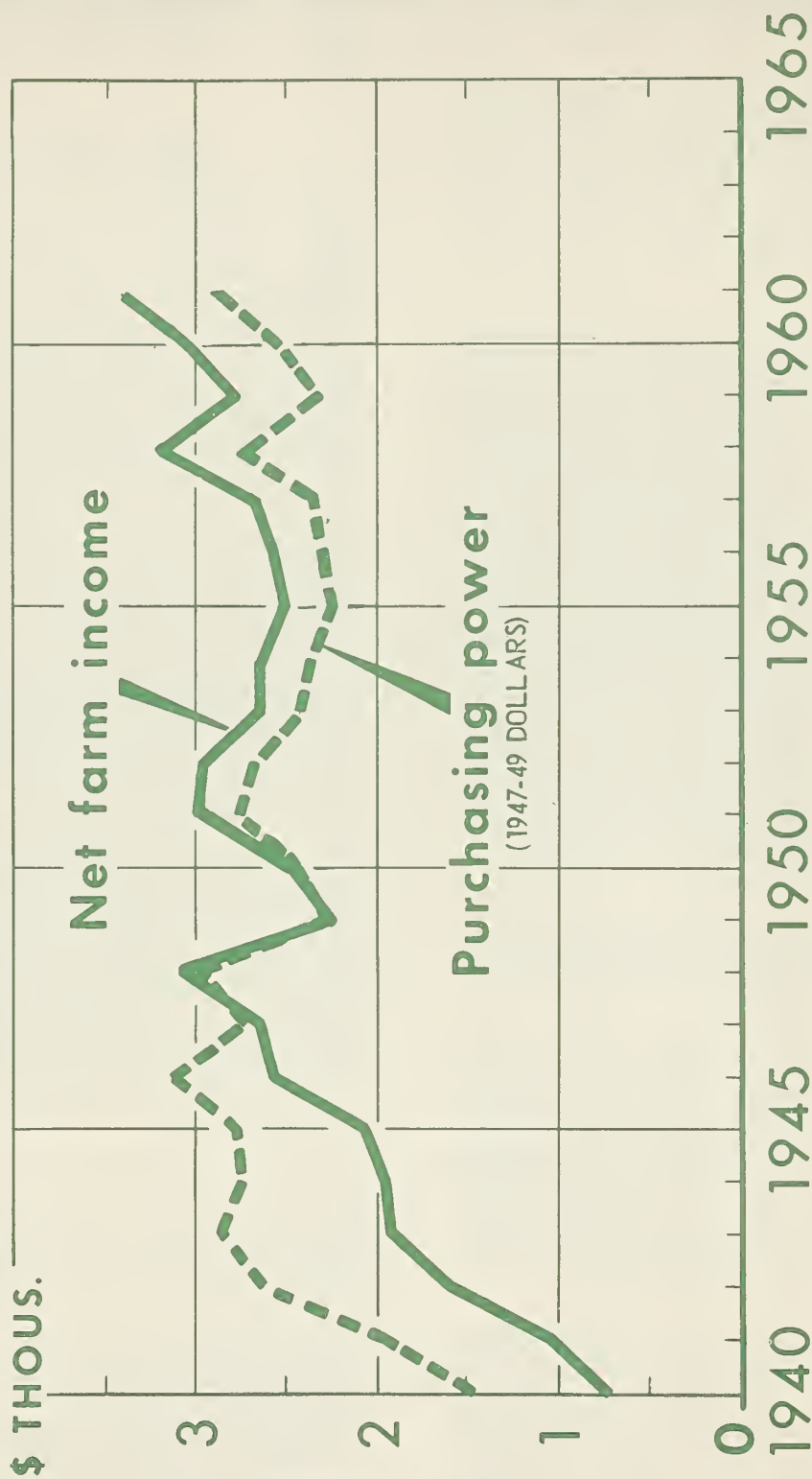
COSTS AND RETURNS ON TYPICAL FARMS

Returns Per Hour to Operator and Family Labor

In comparing incomes on the respective types of farms, the kind and quantity of resources used need to be taken into account. On the 39 types of commercial farms for which cost and return studies have been made, the basic resources of land, labor, and capital vary substantially among individual farm types (table 4).

Farm Operators'

NET FARM INCOME PER FARM



ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NET INCOME FROM FARMING IN U. S.

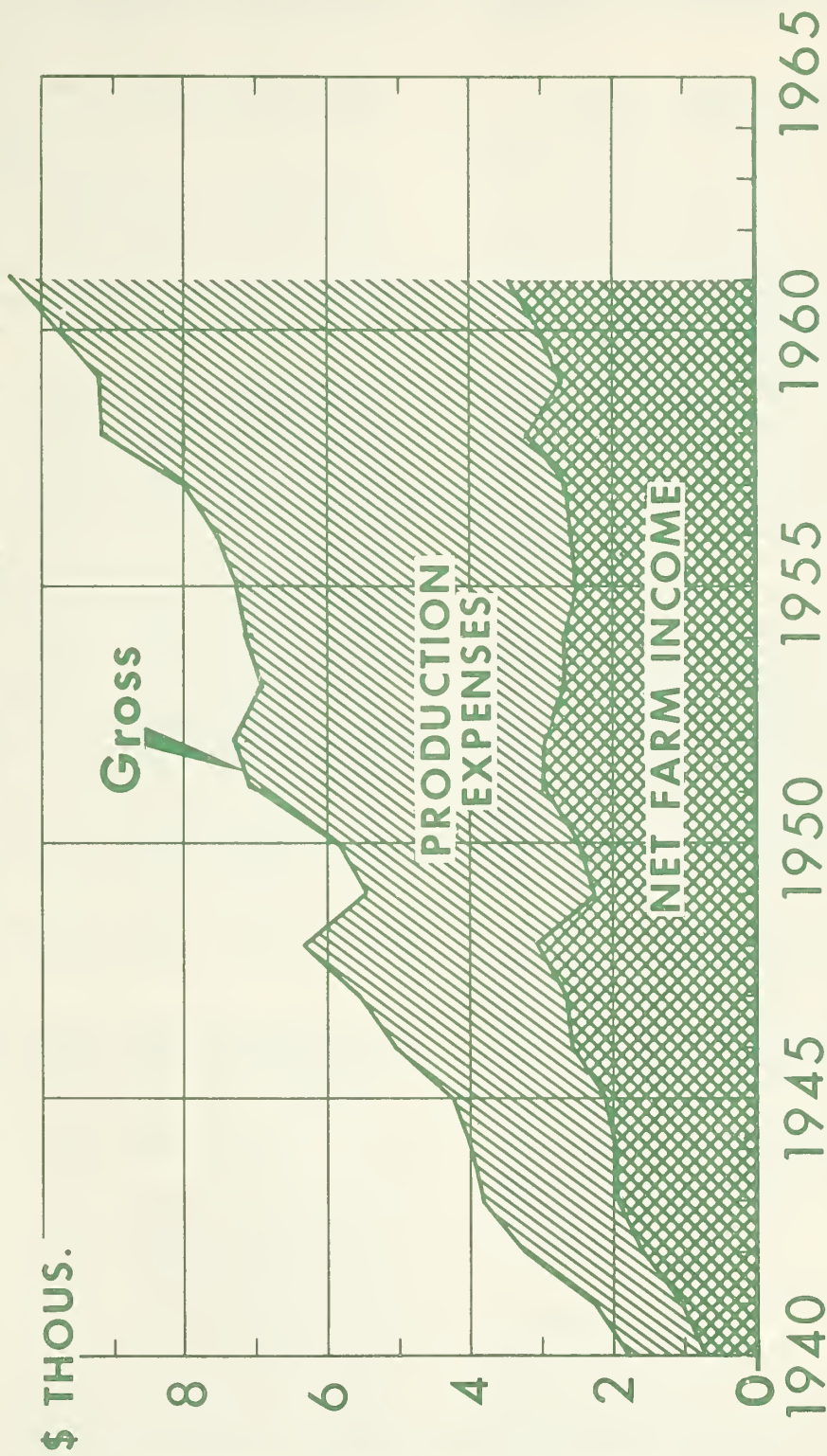
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Figure 2

Farm Operators'

FARM INCOME PER FARM



ESTIMATES OF TOTAL INCOME FROM FARMING IN U. S.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 132-62 (4) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

TABLE 4. --Resources, costs and returns per farm, specified types of commercial farms, 1961¹

TYPE AND LOCATION OF FARM ²	Size of farm		Total labor used	Total farm capital, Jan. 1	Gross farm income ³	Operating expenses ⁴	Return per hour to operator and family labor	
	Unit	Number or acres					Current interest rates	4.1 percent interest ⁵
			Hours	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Dairy farms:								
Central Northeast.....	Milk cows	28.9	4,440	41,500	13,511	8,921	0.58	0.80
Eastern Wisconsin:								
Grade A.....	do.	30.2	4,460	62,350	15,843	8,905	.88	1.10
Grade B.....	do.	20.4	3,670	41,170	9,330	5,863	.34	.50
Western Wisconsin, Grade B.....	do.	22.0	4,190	32,860	9,577	5,217	.65	.77
Dairy-hog farms, Southeastern Minnesota....	do.	20.5	4,060	49,860	11,010	6,520	.46	.65
Corn Belt farms:								
Hog-dairy.....	Cropland	105	4,260	56,720	13,796	7,622	.75	1.00
Hog fattening--beef raising.....	do.	112	3,530	51,500	9,554	5,572	.27	.53
Hog-beef fattening.....	do.	143	4,200	86,770	25,705	17,579	.79	1.20
Cash grain.....	do.	193	3,130	105,940	17,245	8,367	1.03	1.55
Poultry farms:								
New Jersey, egg-producing.....	Layers	5,010	5,250	44,740	28,511	23,838	.46	.65
Delmarva, broilers.....	Broilers	10,548	2,120	31,480	8,963	3,598	1.79	2.11
Cotton farms:								
Southern Piedmont.....	Cropland	98	4,860	26,300	6,447	3,776	.40	.60
Mississippi Delta:								
Small.....	do.	39	3,440	13,840	4,635	2,692	.49	.57
Large-scale.....	do.	640	33,920	214,441	75,696	45,317	(6)	(6)
Texas:								
Black Prairie.....	do.	210	3,060	49,630	8,385	4,883	.29	.59
High Plains (nonirrigated).....	do.	368	3,170	60,750	20,646	7,318	4.52	4.91
High Plains (irrigated).....	do.	334	7,900	117,310	39,414	16,967	6.01	6.64
San Joaquin Valley, Calif. (irrigated):								
Cotton-specialty crop.....	do.	322	13,220	278,360	100,710	84,386	(6)	(6)
Cotton-general crop (medium-sized).....	do.	322	10,010	275,530	71,642	45,816	(6)	(6)
Cotton-general crop (large).....	do.	1,124	30,350	944,860	226,245	145,341	(6)	(6)
Peanut-cotton farms, Southern Coastal Plains	do.	75	3,910	17,180	7,793	3,812	.96	1.06
Tobacco farms:								
North Carolina Coastal Plain:								
Tobacco-cotton (medium-sized).....	do.	36	5,790	25,970	9,002	5,138	.89	1.09
Tobacco-cotton (large).....	do.	57	8,800	44,880	14,955	9,680	.96	1.29
Tobacco (small).....	do.	18	3,260	12,940	4,868	1,634	.85	.93
Kentucky Bluegrass:								
Tobacco-livestock, Inner Area.....	do.	60	4,680	100,170	15,935	8,484	.64	1.14
Tobacco-dairy, Intermediate Area.....	do.	24	3,510	22,130	5,493	2,584	.49	.58
Tobacco-dairy, Outer Area.....	do.	42	4,690	41,250	10,753	5,631	.67	.81
Spring wheat farms:								
Northern Plains:								
Wheat-small grain-livestock.....	do.	573	2,000	52,110	5,799	5,441	-1.60	-1.15
Wheat-corn-livestock.....	do.	376	3,880	52,870	10,481	4,728	.69	.95
Wheat-roughage-livestock.....	do.	525	2,710	49,070	5,830	4,407	-.55	-.26
Winter wheat farms:								
Southern Plains:								
Wheat.....	do.	591	2,970	96,310	17,097	6,478	2.30	2.52
Wheat-grain sorghum.....	do.	573	3,030	89,440	18,097	5,902	2.60	3.05
Pacific Northwest:								
Wheat-pea.....	do.	532	3,490	175,280	21,742	10,308	.20	1.47
Wheat-fallow.....	do.	983	3,670	148,280	21,928	9,928	.94	1.87
Cattle ranches:								
Northern Plains.....	Cows	98.6	5,650	83,890	12,405	6,128	.47	.84
Intermountain Region.....	do.	138.8	5,020	86,080	16,841	6,813	1.22	1.62
Southwest.....	do.	140.4	3,590	160,700	17,325	9,158	-.35	.67
Sheep ranches:								
Northern Plains.....	Sheep	1,362	7,190	96,740	20,566	13,735	.35	.71
Southwest.....	do.	1,496	6,100	205,200	21,415	12,763	-1.11	.09

¹ Preliminary. ² All except cotton farms in California and large-scale cotton farms in the Mississippi Delta are family-operated. ³ Includes income from farming and Government payments. ⁴ Excludes rent and interest payments. ⁵ Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding. ⁶ Not applicable.

One method of adjusting for differences among the typical farms in the man-capital ratio is to calculate returns per hour to the farm operator and family for their labor and management used (not necessarily labor available) on the farm. This is based on net returns after all production expenses have been met and appropriate charges have been made for the use of capital in the farm or ranch business. (For an explanation of the two alternative methods used to estimate charges for use of capital see preface.)

The importance of this adjustment for differences in the man-capital ratio may be seen by comparing, for the wheat-fallow and wheat-grain sorghum farms, net farm incomes and returns to operator and family labor after a charge for capital based on the current interest rate. Although net farm income in 1961 was only \$255 higher on the wheat-grain sorghum farms than on the wheat-fallow farms, income per hour to operator and family labor was nearly three times as high. This was because considerably more resources were used on the wheat-fallow farms to provide nearly the same net income, as evidenced by the fact that total investment was 66 percent higher than on the wheat-grain sorghum farms.

Return Per \$100 Invested

Incomes among the different types of farms may also be compared by calculating returns per \$100 invested after allowing a charge for operator and family labor at current hired wage rates (table 5).

Because farms vary greatly in resources used, net farm income must be considered, along with the rate of return per hour or per \$100 invested. For example, returns per hour of operator and family labor, using current interest rates, were about the same in 1961 for operators of small cotton farms in the Mississippi Delta as for cattle ranchers in the Northern Plains. However, if there were no debt on either farm type, operators of the cattle ranches would have about three times as much money to pay family living

expenses as operators of small cotton farms.

The returns per \$100 invested are a good indication of the relation between land values and income. Real estate is the major item of investment on most types of farms. With present land values and interest rates, operators of most farms would have difficulty paying for a farm from current earnings if they had to borrow a high proportion of the investment. This is especially true on many farms where livestock is the major enterprise. Most of the livestock farms discussed here had lower returns per \$100 invested than did the crop farms (table 5). In 1961, returns to investment were below 6 percent on 13 of the 15 livestock farms whereas 12 of the 24 crop farms had returns of over 6 percent.

On four types of farms no return was available for capital in 1961 if family and operator labor were valued at current wage rates paid for hired labor. These were the grade B dairy farms in Eastern Wisconsin, tobacco-dairy farms in the Intermediate Bluegrass Area of Kentucky, wheat-small grain-livestock farms and wheat-roughage-livestock farms in the Northern Plains.

Returns per \$100 invested were lower in 1961 than in 1947-49 on 31 of the 39 farm types despite higher net incomes on 30 of the farm types during this period. Most of this decline may be attributed to (1) higher values of real estate and working capital, (2) increases in total acreage farmed, (3) increased quantity of working capital, (4) higher wage rates for operator and family labor, and (5) in a few cases, to declining net farm income.

Prices Received

Prices received for products sold were higher in 1961 compared with a year earlier on 33 of the 39 types of farms (table 3). They were 2 to 6 percent higher on 22 types of farms, 7 to 10 percent higher on 6 types, and over 10 percent higher on 5 types. The

TABLE 5. --Return per \$100 invested with operator and family labor at wage rates paid for hired labor, specified types of commercial farms, 1961, with comparisons

TYPE AND LOCATION OF FARM	AVERAGE		1960	1961 ¹
	1947-49	1957-59		
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Dairy farms:				
Central Northeast.....	9.92	5.02	3.32	3.94
Eastern Wisconsin:				
Grade A.....	(²)	3.10	3.38	4.77
Grade B.....	-.68	-2.17	-1.55	-.20
Western Wisconsin, Grade B.....	.18	-.03	.24	2.24
Dairy-hog farms, Southeastern Minnesota.....	3.82	1.26	-.02	1.54
Corn Belt farms:				
Hog-dairy.....	7.90	3.63	.79	3.39
Hog fattening--beef raising.....	5.87	1.93	-.25	1.11
Hog-beef fattening.....	14.54	5.69	1.88	4.38
Cash grain.....	11.65	3.72	4.13	5.47
Poultry farms:				
New Jersey, egg-producing.....	³ 12.33	³ -5.13	³ 2.54	³ 1.33
Delmarva, broilers.....	(²)	7.18	11.82	10.83
Cotton farms:				
Southern Piedmont.....	5.78	4.80	2.83	5.24
Mississippi Delta:				
Small.....	16.78	4.78	4.96	6.58
Large-scale.....	15.32	8.09	9.69	11.98
Texas:				
Black Prairie.....	10.05	3.88	2.79	3.93
High Plains (nonirrigated).....	18.46	11.15	12.66	19.42
High Plains (irrigated).....	20.45	11.88	10.57	17.39
San Joaquin Valley, Calif. (irrigated):				
Cotton-specialty crop.....	19.88	10.75	12.43	3.89
Cotton-general crop (medium-sized).....	12.14	8.94	7.69	7.53
Cotton-general crop (large).....	11.26	8.94	7.56	7.70
Peanut-cotton farms, Southern Coastal Plains.....	17.47	10.90	10.81	15.14
Tobacco farms:				
North Carolina Coastal Plain:				
Tobacco-cotton (medium-sized).....	10.63	5.09	7.10	8.22
Tobacco-cotton (large).....	7.99	4.65	6.75	7.71
Tobacco (small).....	9.61	5.02	8.90	10.14
Kentucky Bluegrass:				
Tobacco-livestock, Inner Area.....	6.86	5.27	4.71	4.72
Tobacco-dairy, Intermediate Area.....	-3.73	-1.45	-2.10	-.22
Tobacco-dairy, Outer Area.....	3.98	4.00	2.91	3.91
Spring wheat farms:				
Northern Plains:				
Wheat-small grain-livestock.....	15.88	4.00	4.83	-2.78
Wheat-corn-livestock.....	13.07	4.75	5.17	4.64
Wheat-roughage-livestock.....	11.79	1.45	4.94	-2.66
Winter wheat farms:				
Southern Plains:				
Wheat.....	15.92	7.99	8.30	8.09
Wheat-grain sorghum.....	13.46	7.74	10.54	10.54
Pacific Northwest:				
Wheat-pea.....	10.68	5.79	4.07	4.25
Wheat-fallow.....	15.57	8.63	5.04	4.61
Cattle ranches:				
Northern Plains.....	6.72	3.29	2.55	3.72
Intermountain Region.....	9.20	10.48	5.77	7.14
Southwest.....	4.35	4.10	3.34	4.05
Sheep ranches:				
Northern Plains.....	6.20	8.18	4.56	3.21
Southwest.....	3.15	4.18	4.01	3.35

¹ Preliminary. ² Not available. ³ Revised.

highest increase was on wheat-small grain-livestock farms in the Northern Plains. This increase was due primarily to a 60-percent increase in the price of durum wheat, which was in short supply because of the severe drought in this area.

The increase from 1960 to 1961 in prices received was generally greater on crop than on livestock farms. Typical cotton and wheat farms and typical tobacco farms in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina generally showed the greatest increases.

Cotton-specialty crop farms in the San Joaquin Valley of California were the only typical crop farms on which prices received declined between 1960 and 1961. This was primarily due to a 40-percent reduction in prices received for potatoes in 1961. Prices received in 1961 declined on three types of livestock farms. On the two Western sheep ranches the decline was largely because of lower prices received for lambs and sheep. Except for 1945 and 1956, prices received for sheep sold by these ranchers in 1961 were the lowest in two decades. Prices received for eggs declined 6 percent from 1960 on egg-producing farms in New Jersey. Operators of dairy farms in the Central Northeast received about 3 percent less per hundredweight of milk sold in 1961 than in 1960.

Prices Paid

Changes in prices paid for goods and services were generally small compared with changes in prices received. Prices paid averaged higher in 1961 than in 1960 on 25 types of farms. The increase was only about 2 percent on 17 farm types. Increases were greatest on tobacco farms to the Coastal Plain of North Carolina, reflecting an increase in labor costs.

There were several reasons for this variation among types of farms in prices paid. Certain items of expenditure are more important on some types of farms than on others, and prices paid for production items

have not changed at the same rate. Moreover, the rate of price change for a specific production item may not have been the same in all parts of the country. An example is farm wage rates. Also, the combination of inputs used on a particular type of farm varies from year to year.

Over the long term, there has been an upward trend in prices paid and a decrease in ratio of prices received to prices paid. On all typical farms except the egg-producing farms in New Jersey, prices paid for goods and services used in production were higher in 1961 than in 1947-49. Normally, about 75 percent of the cash expenditures on the egg-producing farms is for feed, and feed prices were lower in 1961 than in 1947-49. Except in California, prices paid generally have not increased as much on cotton farms as on most other types of farms. This is because wage rates for picking cotton have increased only slightly.

The ratio of prices received to prices paid was lower in 1957-59 than in 1947-49, a decade earlier, on all 39 types of farms. Increase in prices paid over the 10-year period were accompanied by a general decrease in prices received for products sold. Exceptions to this occurred on tobacco farms and Western cattle ranches. But even on these farms and ranches, prices paid for inputs used in production increased enough to offset the increase in prices received and the price-cost ratio was less favorable in 1957-59 than in 1947-49.

Prices paid for inputs used in production continued their upward trend from 1957-59 to 1961. Price-cost relationships generally continued to tighten on a majority of the livestock farms and ranches. However, during this period price-cost relationships eased somewhat on other farm types, where increases in prices received offset the higher costs of inputs used in production.

Productivity Per Acre

Crop yields per acre averaged higher in 1961 than in 1960 on 22 of the 39 types of

TABLE 6. --Net farm production and productivity: Index numbers, specified types of commercial farms, 1961, with comparisons

(1957-59 = 100)

TYPE AND LOCATION OF FARM	Net farm production			Productivity ²		
	AVERAGE 1947-49	1960	1961 ¹	AVERAGE 1947-49	1960	1961 ¹
Dairy farms:						
Central Northeast.....	72	108	117	76	106	111
Eastern Wisconsin:						
Grade A.....	(³)	108	118	(³)	104	114
Grade B.....	83	107	116	89	104	114
Western Wisconsin, Grade B.....	66	106	115	70	103	112
Dairy-hog farms, Southeastern Minnesota.....	69	103	111	79	99	111
Corn Belt farms:						
Hog-dairy.....	70	97	105	78	95	107
Hog fattening--beef raising.....	66	101	105	75	95	102
Hog-beef fattening.....	75	109	111	79	98	107
Cash grain.....	77	118	113	80	111	117
Poultry farms:						
New Jersey, egg-producing ⁴	62	104	120	94	99	99
Delmarva, broilers.....	(³)	122	117	(³)	117	121
Cotton farms:						
Southern Piedmont.....	66	99	118	77	95	109
Mississippi Delta:						
Small.....	80	108	117	79	105	110
Large-scale.....	103	109	119	81	103	111
Texas:						
Black Prairie ⁴	78	116	111	83	94	95
High Plains (nonirrigated).....	79	128	143	78	117	132
High Plains (irrigated).....	69	108	130	71	107	121
San Joaquin Valley, Calif. (irrigated):						
Cotton-specialty crop.....	69	104	108	66	103	104
Cotton-general crop (medium-sized).....	73	103	99	75	93	96
Cotton-general crop (large).....	66	107	101	66	94	96
Peanut-cotton farms, Southern Coastal Plains.....	63	130	137	70	117	117
Tobacco farms:						
North Carolina Coastal Plain:						
Tobacco-cotton (medium-sized).....	108	113	112	80	113	114
Tobacco-cotton (large).....	105	116	112	79	113	113
Tobacco (small).....	105	116	113	79	118	118
Kentucky Bluegrass:						
Tobacco-livestock, Inner Area ⁴	95	106	105	84	103	101
Tobacco-dairy, Intermediate Area.....	93	104	107	80	103	105
Tobacco-dairy, Outer Area.....	82	105	111	80	101	103
Spring wheat farms:						
Northern Plains:						
Wheat-small grain-livestock.....	90	123	42	85	126	44
Wheat-corn-livestock.....	81	112	98	82	119	96
Wheat-roughage-livestock.....	91	129	60	100	126	62
Winter wheat farms:						
Southern Plains:						
Wheat.....	89	127	119	80	131	121
Wheat-grain sorghum.....	92	149	136	96	158	158
Pacific Northwest:						
Wheat-pea.....	68	91	89	67	89	80
Wheat-fallow ⁴	72	88	84	67	88	62
Cattle ranches:						
Northern Plains.....	97	103	108	103	93	86
Intermountain Region.....	71	97	97	103	94	94
Southwest.....	82	125	116	99	100	100
Sheep ranches:						
Northern Plains.....	66	105	91	103	93	86
Southwest.....	75	124	115	99	100	100

¹ Preliminary. ² Rate of lay on New Jersey egg-producing farms, pounds of broilers produced annually on Delmarva broiler farms, range conditions on ranches, and on all others, crop yields per acre. ³ Not available. ⁴ Revised.

farms (table 6). Increases generally were common to several major groups of farms. All of the typical dairy farms and Corn Belt farms and 9 of the 10 cotton farms showed increases. Only seven types of farms had decreases in yields and six of these were wheat farms. Reduction in yields per acre were most severe on the drought stricken spring wheat farms in the Northern Plains.

The long range trend to higher yields is indicated by the fact that crop yields per acre were higher in 1957-59 than 10 years earlier on all types of farms except wheat-roughage-livestock farms in the Northern Plains.

Net Farm Production

Changes in net farm production from 1960 to 1961 were generally in the same direction as changes in yields per acre. Sixteen of the 21 types of farms with higher yields per acre also had higher production, and 6 of the 7 types with lower yields had lower net farm production. Production of livestock and livestock products of course affects net farm production on many farms. On cattle ranches in the Northern Plains, net production increased despite a 7-percent decrease in range forage conditions from the already low 1960 level.

There has been a long-term trend toward higher net farm production on most of the typical farms. Net farm production was higher in 1957-59 than 10 years earlier on all except the large-scale cotton farms in the Mississippi Delta and medium-sized and large-sized tobacco-cotton and small tobacco farms in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina.

Net farm production continued its upward trend from 1957-59 to 1961 on all but 8 of the farm types. Four of these were wheat farms which witnessed severe drought conditions in 1961. Of the farms that had increases in net farm production from 1957-59 to 1961, increases ranged from 1 to 10

percent on about one-fifth and from 11 to 20 percent on about one-half. Nonirrigated cotton farms in the High Plains of Texas had the largest increase during this period--43 percent. This was due largely to record yields per acre of both cotton and grain sorghum in 1961. The upward trend in net farm production on the majority of the farms reflects an increase in size of farm and an upward trend in yields per acre and production per unit of livestock.

Production Per Hour of Man Labor

Production per hour of man labor varied considerably from year to year because of fluctuations in yields per acre and in pasture and range conditions (table 7). Production per hour of labor was higher in 1961 than a year earlier on 21 types of farms. It was lower on all the wheat farms, three of the tobacco farms, the cash grain farm in the Corn Belt, and the cattle and sheep ranches in the Southwest.

Over the 10-year period from 1947-49 to 1957-59, production per hour increased considerably on all farms. Between these periods the index of production per hour of labor increased most on the medium-sized and large cotton-general crop farms in California--about 180 percent. The smallest increase occurred on wheat-roughage-livestock farms in the Northern Plains--8 percent. Increases on the tobacco farms in North Carolina were generally not as large as on the other types of farms. The progress of mechanization on flue-cured tobacco farms has not kept pace with that on other types of farms, thus retarding the increase in productiveness of labor.

Production per hour of man labor reflects changes in output resulting from such factors as higher yields obtained from increased use of fertilizer, higher yielding varieties of crops, favorable weather, improved sanitation, better breeding and livestock-management practices, and use of labor-saving equipment.

TABLE 7.--Production per hour of labor and per unit of input: Index numbers, specified types of commercial farms, 1961, with comparisons

(1957-59 = 100)

TYPE AND LOCATION OF FARM	Production per hour of man labor			Production per unit of input		
	AVERAGE 1947-49	1960	1961 ¹	AVERAGE 1947-49	1960	1961 ¹
Dairy farms:						
Central Northeast.....	60	106	115	88	101	104
Eastern Wisconsin:						
Grade A.....	(²)	107	114	(²)	104	109
Grade B.....	65	107	115	81	103	109
Western Wisconsin, Grade B.....	59	106	115	75	103	108
Dairy-hog farms, Southeastern Minnesota.....	58	102	107	76	97	100
Corn Belt farms:						
Hog-dairy.....	68	96	108	80	94	101
Hog fattening--beef raising.....	68	99	103	83	97	98
Hog-beef fattening.....	70	108	109	90	101	100
Cash grain.....	74	121	119	86	113	109
Poultry farms:						
New Jersey, egg-producing ³	60	106	118	90	100	103
Delmarva, broilers.....	(²)	117	112	(²)	120	116
Cotton farms:						
Southern Piedmont.....	69	105	114	83	98	109
Mississippi Delta:						
Small.....	69	110	110	102	105	105
Large-scale.....	61	121	125	87	109	114
Texas:						
Black Prairie ³	50	118	118	89	105	100
High Plains (nonirrigated).....	57	134	153	78	120	132
High Plains (irrigated).....	67	102	110	85	103	115
San Joaquin Valley, Calif. (irrigated):						
Cotton-specialty crop.....	47	100	104	85	98	98
Cotton-general crop (medium-sized).....	36	98	98	76	98	96
Cotton-general crop (large).....	35	96	96	75	97	95
Peanut-cotton farms, Southern Coastal Plains.....	55	115	123	88	111	114
Tobacco farms:						
North Carolina Coastal Plain:						
Tobacco-cotton (medium-sized).....	82	108	109	100	109	109
Tobacco-cotton (large).....	82	109	108	98	110	109
Tobacco (small).....	87	110	109	98	111	111
Kentucky Bluegrass:						
Tobacco-livestock, Inner Area ³	70	101	98	95	101	98
Tobacco-dairy, Intermediate Area.....	73	106	109	90	101	105
Tobacco-dairy, Outer Area.....	69	101	104	89	99	102
Spring wheat farms:						
Northern Plains:						
Wheat-small grain-livestock.....	78	125	59	94	118	52
Wheat-corn-livestock.....	76	116	93	88	115	98
Wheat-roughage-livestock.....	93	130	71	104	132	69
Winter wheat farms:						
Southern Plains:						
Wheat.....	84	117	113	97	117	109
Wheat-grain sorghum.....	71	142	133	89	134	122
Pacific Northwest:						
Wheat-pea.....	75	90	88	85	90	86
Wheat-fallow ³	69	88	83	80	88	83
Cattle ranches:						
Northern Plains.....	88	100	117	100	100	107
Intermountain Region.....	75	94	96	84	93	94
Southwest.....	72	117	112	95	116	110
Sheep ranches:						
Northern Plains.....	73	98	104	80	98	93
Southwest.....	69	113	101	93	116	108

¹ Preliminary. ² Not available. ³ Revised.

Production Per Unit of Input

Production per unit of input is a measure of production efficiency. Over the years the trend in production per unit of input has been upward. From 1947-49 to 1957-59 production per unit of input increased on 35 of the 39 types of farms and remained constant on 2 farms. The two farms showing decreases were the small cotton farms in the Mississippi Delta and the wheat-roughage-livestock farms in the Northern Plains. The general increase on the majority of farm types reflects an increase in mechanization and higher yields per acre and per unit of livestock.

Operating Expense Per Unit of Production

A general increase in prices paid coupled with a decline in farm production on some farms contributed to an increase in operating expense per unit of production between 1960 and 1961 on about half the types of farms. On the other half, however, additional production more than offset the higher prices paid (table 8). The cattle ranches in the Northern Plains had the largest decrease in operating expenses per unit of production from 1960 to 1961. Operators of wheat-small grain-livestock and wheat-roughage-livestock farms had the largest relative increases--133 and 93 percent, respectively. The severe drought cut production on these two types of farms.

Operating expenses on the typical farms have tended to increase in recent years. On the majority of the typical farms, operators had higher operating expenses per unit of production in 1957-59 than in 1947-49. Increases in prices paid for inputs used in production plus the use of more of the higher costs inputs in 1957-59 contributed most to this increase. However, on the egg-producing farms in New Jersey operating expense per unit of production was about 25 percent lower in 1957-59 than 10 years earlier due to a decrease in prices paid for feed.

Total Cost Per Unit of Production

Total cost of production differs from operating expense in that charges for capital and for operator and family labor and management are added to operating expense to obtain total production cost. In both instances inputs are valued at current prices. Thus total costs per unit of production is a summary measure of the total aggregate cost of producing a unit of product. The more highly specialized the farm business the more nearly this index reflects changes in the cost of producing a given product. However, this measure of cost reflects changes in value of land and buildings which in turn are influenced by prices received for products sold.

From 1960 to 1961, the total cost per unit of production decreased on 17 types of farms. Dairy farms were the only major group of farms showing a decrease in costs per unit. Five of the 10 cotton farms, 2 tobacco farms, and 2 cattle ranches had a reduction in total cost per unit.

Total cost per unit of production was higher in 1957-59 than a decade earlier on 26 of the 39 types of farms. During these 10 years the typical crop farms generally had the biggest increases in total unit costs. The typical livestock farms purchase a larger percentage of farm-produced inputs such as feed and livestock, and these have not increased in price since 1947-49 as much as inputs of nonfarm origin such as machinery, motor supplies, pesticides, taxes, and wage rates. The latter group of inputs generally constitutes a much larger percentage of the total inputs purchased on crop farms than on livestock farms.

FOR GROUPS OF FARMS

Dairy Farms

Factors affecting net farm incomes vary considerably by area and type of farm. In 1961, incomes on all types of dairy farms

TABLE 8.--Operating expense and total cost per unit of production: Index numbers, specified types of commercial farms, 1961, with comparisons

(1957-59 = 100)

TYPE AND LOCATION OF FARM	Operating expense per unit of production			Total cost per unit of production		
	AVERAGE 1947-49	1960	1961 ¹	AVERAGE 1947-49	1960	1961 ¹
Dairy farms:						
Central Northeast.....	91	104	103	89	104	101
Eastern Wisconsin:						
Grade A.....	(²)	102	101	(²)	101	99
Grade B.....	100	100	97	102	100	97
Western Wisconsin, Grade B.....	105	101	98	111	102	98
Dairy-hog farms, Southeastern Minnesota.....	93	112	110	101	106	103
Corn Belt farms:						
Hog-dairy.....	99	112	108	98	112	105
Hog fattening--beef raising.....	93	109	113	95	108	108
Hog-beef fattening.....	86	111	106	89	107	102
Cash grain.....	84	105	111	83	92	95
Poultry farms:						
New Jersey, egg-producing ³	124	92	88	117	94	90
Delmarva, broilers.....	(²)	84	87	(²)	87	90
Cotton farms:						
Southern Piedmont.....	93	104	97	96	105	96
Mississippi Delta:						
Small.....	73	99	101	81	97	97
Large-scale.....	106	91	89	96	92	89
Texas:						
Black Prairie ³	91	100	104	91	101	106
High Plains (nonirrigated).....	116	90	85	109	87	82
High Plains (irrigated).....	104	100	92	98	100	89
San Joaquin Valley, Calif. (irrigated):						
Cotton-specialty crop.....	98	109	111	97	109	110
Cotton-general crop (medium-sized).....	101	109	112	98	108	111
Cotton-general crop (large).....	103	111	113	98	109	112
Peanut-cotton farms, Southern Coastal Plains.....	77	93	91	97	92	88
Tobacco farms:						
North Carolina Coastal Plain:						
Tobacco-cotton (medium-sized).....	79	98	101	79	97	100
Tobacco-cotton (large).....	84	96	100	83	96	101
Tobacco (small).....	77	94	95	80	94	97
Kentucky Bluegrass:						
Tobacco-livestock, Inner Area ³	80	103	105	80	103	105
Tobacco-dairy, Intermediate Area.....	72	109	101	89	105	101
Tobacco-dairy, Outer Area.....	76	105	108	87	106	103
Spring wheat farms:						
Northern Plains:						
Wheat-small grain-livestock.....	87	87	203	86	85	197
Wheat-corn-livestock.....	92	84	95	90	86	101
Wheat-roughage-livestock.....	79	72	139	77	74	143
Winter wheat farms:						
Southern Plains:						
Wheat.....	86	86	95	80	85	92
Wheat-grain sorghum.....	89	74	83	82	70	78
Pacific Northwest:						
Wheat-pea.....	93	109	113	87	110	114
Wheat-fallow ³	103	118	123	91	118	128
Cattle ranches:						
Northern Plains.....	79	99	87	83	101	95
Intermountain Region.....	74	125	115	93	116	114
Southwest.....	99	95	98	89	93	98
Sheep ranches:						
Northern Plains.....	100	108	108	104	103	108
Southwest.....	111	86	96	95	88	96

¹ Preliminary. ² Not available. ³ Revised.

were higher than in 1960. Increases varied from \$356 per farm in the Central North-east to \$1,080 on grade A dairy farms in Eastern Wisconsin. Prices paid for inputs used in production rose to record levels in 1961 and contributed to record production expenses on dairy farms in the Northeast and Midwest. Lower prices received for milk also retarded the rise in net incomes on the Northeastern farms, but higher farm production offset these effects. On the four Midwestern dairy farms higher prices received for milk and higher production per farm were responsible for the higher returns. In 1961, both crop yields per acre and total milk production per farm broke all previous records on these farms.

Corn Belt Farms

Net farm incomes in 1961 on Corn Belt farms were well above those received in 1960. An increase in hog production coupled with higher prices received for crops and hogs and an increase in crop yields per acre added to the higher returns. Returns on hog-beef fattening farms increased the most--nearly 40 percent--mainly because of an improved price-spread between feeder and fat cattle. Increases in milk production and milk prices were chiefly responsible for an increase of about \$1,370 in returns per farm on hog-dairy farms. Net incomes on cash grain farms were up 16 percent. In 1961, cash grain farmers in east central Illinois decreased corn acreage about a fifth from a year earlier, but higher prices and higher yields along with the 1961 feed grain program payments held the gross income from the corn enterprise near the 1960 level. Soybean production was about 20 percent higher than in 1960 and prices were up about 12 cents a bushel. Wheat production on the cash grain farms was up over 45 percent.

Poultry Farms

From 1960 to 1961, net farm incomes on broiler and egg-laying farms declined. Operators of egg-producing farms in New

Jersey received slightly higher cash receipts in 1961 due to a slight increase in egg prices. But, cash income from the sale of cull layers was down and cash expenditures increased due to a larger size of flock and higher outlays for hired labor, medication, electricity, and machinery. The increase in cash expenditures offset higher receipts and lowered net farm income.

Incomes to operators of broiler farms in the Delmarva area were lower in 1961 because of a less favorable price-cost relationship. Cash receipts from the sale of soybeans increased but were offset by lower receipts from broilers and corn. Expenditures remained at about the same level as in 1960.

Cotton Farms

Except for cotton farms in the San Joaquin Valley of California net farm incomes on cotton farms were from 15 to 59 percent higher in 1961 than in 1960. Returns on peanut-cotton farms in the Southern Coastal Plains and on cotton farms in the High Plains of Texas were the highest on record. In the San Joaquin Valley of California incomes on cotton-general crop farms changed only slightly from 1960 but incomes on cotton-specialty crop farms declined 59 percent. The decrease on the latter farms was due mainly to a reduction in price of potatoes. Cash receipts from this enterprise dropped nearly \$27,000 per farm. The increase in net income from 1960 to 1961 on cotton farms other than those in California was due to (1) higher prices received for products sold, (2) increased yields per acre, and (3) larger acreages of cotton, soybeans, and peanuts. Prices paid changed very little on cotton farms but there was a slight indication of the continued upward trend in this index.

In 1959 and 1960 cotton producers had the opportunity of choosing (1) the regular allotted acreage of cotton with prices supported at 75 or 80 percent of parity--plan A--or (2) a 40-percent larger acreage with

prices supported at 60 or 65 percent of parity--plan B. In 1961, the acreage of cotton was limited to the regular allotment and the price was supported at 82 percent of parity. In 1961, the acreage allotment for cotton in the United States was about 13 percent above the regular allotment for 1960, and 5 percent above the 1960 allotment with the plan B acreage added.

Tobacco Farms

In 1961, net farm incomes on tobacco and tobacco-cotton farms in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina were from 7 to 11 percent higher than in 1960. Higher prices for flue-cured tobacco were the major factor contributing to the higher incomes. Per acre tobacco yields were slightly below the record yields of a year earlier. On the tobacco-cotton farms receipts from the sale of cotton increased due to increased yields, additional acreage, and higher prices. Prices paid for goods and services used in production were at an all time high in 1961 on the three types of farms.

Net farm incomes also were higher on the tobacco-livestock farms in the Bluegrass Area of Kentucky. Burley tobacco allotments were increased by 6 percent in 1961 and record prices for this tobacco contributed to the higher incomes. Prices received for beef cattle and calves averaged about the same as a year earlier. Production and sales of sheep, lambs, and wool were lower. On tobacco-dairy farms in the Intermediate and Outer Bluegrass Area additional receipts from the dairy enterprise added to the higher receipts from tobacco. Milk production and milk prices increased on these two types of farms. Over the years the dairy enterprise has been gaining in importance on these farms.

Wheat Farms

Income on the wheat and wheat-combination farms varied in 1961 from \$350 per farm on wheat-small grain-livestock farms

in the Northern Plains to \$12,195 on wheat-grain sorghum farms in the Southern Plains. In most wheat-producing areas the annual rainfall is extremely variable and critical. Much of the spring wheat belt in the Northern Plains experienced a severe drought and near crop failures in 1961. However, yields were better than average in the Southern Plains. On wheat farms in the Pacific Northwest net farm income changed very little from 1960 levels but were below the average of the previous 10-year (1951-60) period. Lower crop yields per acre were about offset by an increase in prices received for products sold.

Operators of wheat-corn-livestock farms received about the same returns in 1961 as in 1960 despite a substantial decline in farm production. The area in which these farms are located was less affected by the drought than the area of the other spring wheat farms. These operators have large livestock enterprises, and in 1961 production of livestock and livestock products increased despite a drop in crop production. Prices paid for inputs used in production changed very little on most wheat farms and increases in cash expenditures were held in check.

Livestock Ranches

In 1961 net ranch income ranged from 9 percent higher than a year earlier on Southwest cattle ranches to 26 percent higher on Northern Plains cattle ranches. Net ranch income was about 15 percent lower on sheep ranches in the Southwest and the Northern Plains. The Southwest, experienced favorable moisture conditions for the fifth consecutive year, but portions of the Intermountain Area experienced drought for the third consecutive year, and ranchers in the Northern Plains were subjected to droughts in both 1960 and 1961. Cattle prices improved from 1960 on western ranches and were a major factor in increasing incomes on these ranches. However, prices received by most sheep ranchers reached a 15-year low. Lamb prices were

the lowest in 16 years and sheep prices were the lowest, except for 1945 and 1946, in more than two decades. Wool payments improved slightly in 1961 and comprised 30

percent of the net ranch income on the Southwestern sheep ranches and 44 percent on Northern Plains sheep ranches.

DAIRY FARMS, CENTRAL NORTHEAST

The Central Northeast area includes most of New York, all of Vermont, and six counties in northern Pennsylvania (fig. 1, p. iv). Dairying is the main agricultural enterprise in the area. As most of the land is too rolling and hilly for crop production, the fields for harvested crops are fairly small with considerable area devoted to pasture. Soils on some hill farms are shallow and lacking in natural fertility although they respond well to the use of commercial fertilizer.

This is one of the oldest dairy regions in the United States. Ready access to many of

the larger population centers of the eastern United States provides an outlet for milk and is a major advantage to dairymen. There are more milk cows in the area than can be fed by locally produced crops, consequently most of the grain and concentrate feeds are shipped in.

In 1961, net farm income averaged \$4,590 per farm, \$356 above 1960. An 8-percent increase in milk production was largely responsible. This more than offset a 3-percent decline in prices received for milk.

TABLE 9.--Dairy farms, Central Northeast: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	217	221	226	231
Cropland harvested.....	do.	81	82	84	85
Open pasture.....	do.	81	82	83	86
Crops harvested:					
Corn.....	do.	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.8
Small grains.....	do.	14.1	14.1	13.8	14.0
Hay.....	do.	55.7	56.9	59.0	60.0
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Corn for silage.....	Ton	10.3	10.5	10.3	11.5
Oats.....	Bushel	53.0	54.0	52.0	52.0
Hay.....	Ton	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	40.4	41.3	42.9	43.3
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	27.2	27.8	28.8	28.9
Chickens.....	do.	64	55	47	44
Milk production per cow.....	Pound	7,720	7,890	8,160	8,450
Tractors on farm.....	Number	1.78	1.87	1.95	2.00
Total labor used.....	Hour	4,350	4,320	4,400	4,440
Operator and family.....	do.	3,570	3,500	3,560	3,620
Hired.....	do.	780	820	840	820
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	35,400	38,800	40,600	41,500
Land and buildings.....	do.	19,000	20,400	21,200	22,200
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	6,500	6,900	7,200	7,300
Livestock.....	do.	7,400	9,100	9,700	9,400
Crops.....	do.	2,500	2,400	2,500	2,600
Total cash receipts.....	do.	10,395	10,853	11,411	11,585
Dairy products.....	do.	8,849	9,283	9,820	10,375
Cattle and calves.....	do.	1,112	1,243	1,266	906
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	350	259	251	213
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	84	68	74	91

TABLE 9.--Dairy farms, Central Northeast: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	7,415	8,000	8,442	9,341
Feed purchased.....	do.	2,245	2,340	2,559	2,894
Livestock purchased.....	do.	163	189	126	225
Other livestock expense.....	do.	312	347	359	384
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	331	367	378	397
Other crop expense.....	do.	290	311	323	331
Machinery.....	do.	2,364	2,538	2,580	2,773
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	373	400	520	670
Labor hired.....	do.	626	728	738	726
Taxes.....	do.	523	568	631	688
Other.....	do.	188	212	228	253
Net cash farm income.....	do.	2,980	2,853	2,969	2,244
Value of perquisites.....	do.	939	955	945	955
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	263	302	113	971
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	117	126	207	420
Gross farm income.....	do.	11,597	12,110	12,469	13,511
Operating expenses.....	do.	7,298	7,874	8,235	8,921
Net farm income.....	do.	4,299	4,236	4,234	4,590
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	3,643	3,590	3,558	3,857
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	1,955	2,134	2,436	2,490
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.66	.60	.50	.58
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest.....	do.	1,451	1,591	1,665	1,702
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.80	.76	.72	.80

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 10.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	92	104	108	117
Net farm income.....	92	99	99	107
Net farm production.....	94	102	108	117
Crop yields per acre.....	95	100	106	111
Production per hour of man labor.....	91	103	106	115
Production per unit of input.....	99	99	101	104
Operating expense per unit of production.....	97	105	104	103
Total cost per unit of production.....	96	106	104	101
Power and machinery (quantity).....	94	102	103	105
Prices received for products sold.....	98	101	99	97
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	97	103	103	104

¹ Preliminary.

DAIRY FARMS, GRADE A, EASTERN WISCONSIN ¹

Approximately 35 percent of the commercial dairy farms in the 22 eastern Wisconsin counties (fig. 1, p. iv) market grade A milk (for bottling purposes). Two-thirds of them ship to the Chicago Federal Order Market.

Net farm incomes on typical grade A dairy farms are substantially higher than on typical grade B farms. The differential in milk prices is only one of many contributing factors. Generally, operators of grade A farms have larger farms and they obtain more production per unit than the grade B

operators. For instance, both milk production per cow and crop yields per acre are usually higher. Also, grade A farms are likely to be more highly mechanized and their operators are in a better position to take advantage of the economies brought about by their bigger operations.

In 1961, net farm incomes averaged \$6,938--\$1,080 higher than a year earlier. The increase in net farm income was due to increased milk production per cow, higher yields per acre, and higher prices received for milk.

¹This is one of two new series replacing the series formerly published for this area.

TABLE 11.--Dairy farms, grade A, Eastern Wisconsin: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	157	159	163	167
Cropland harvested.....	do.	104	107	109	111
Open pasture.....	do.	32	32	33	33
Crops harvested:					
Corn for grain.....	do.	17.0	21.5	21.0	21.6
Corn for silage.....	do.	16.4	14.0	16.6	15.4
Small grains.....	do.	29.5	29.2	27.2	29.0
Hay.....	do.	35.7	36.6	38.7	38.4
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Corn for grain.....	Bushel	66.4	76.1	67.4	78.5
Corn for silage.....	Ton	10.0	12.0	10.4	12.0
Oats.....	Bushel	59.3	54.2	51.3	61.4
Hay.....	Ton	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.1
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	43.5	46.1	48.3	50.7
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	27.2	28.1	29.0	30.2
Chickens.....	do.	46	25	0	0
Milk production per cow.....	Pound	9,440	9,710	9,780	9,950
Pigs raised.....	Number	35	35	32	30
Tractors on farm.....	do.	2.35	2.42	2.46	2.50
Total labor used.....	Hour	4,320	4,300	4,380	4,460
Operator and family.....	do.	3,900	3,880	3,950	4,000
Hired.....	do.	420	420	430	460
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	52,610	58,250	60,120	62,350
Land and buildings.....	do.	30,060	32,670	34,230	35,230
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	9,500	10,080	10,690	11,350
Livestock.....	do.	9,260	11,590	11,030	11,380
Crops.....	do.	3,790	3,910	4,170	4,390
Total cash receipts.....	do.	11,365	11,735	12,372	13,955
Dairy products.....	do.	8,044	8,450	9,447	10,366
Cattle and calves.....	do.	1,629	1,943	1,750	1,846
Hogs.....	do.	1,171	1,016	940	977
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	218	80	0	0
Crops.....	do.	248	224	216	633
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	55	22	19	133

TABLE 11.--Dairy farms, grade A, Eastern Wisconsin: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	8,194	8,703	9,062	9,697
Feed purchased.....	do.	944	906	965	1,047
Livestock purchased.....	do.	18	9	0	0
Other livestock expense.....	do.	502	543	575	612
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	333	368	343	389
Other crop expense.....	do.	454	441	497	526
Machinery.....	do.	3,299	3,606	3,715	3,868
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	1,153	1,240	1,212	1,367
Labor hired.....	do.	394	405	418	450
Taxes.....	do.	837	908	1,047	1,132
Other.....	do.	260	277	290	306
Net cash farm income.....	do.	3,171	3,032	3,310	4,258
Value of perquisites.....	do.	994	1,025	1,046	1,062
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	515	1,030	741	826
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	637	820	761	792
Gross farm income.....	do.	12,874	13,790	14,159	15,843
Operating expenses.....	do.	7,557	7,883	8,301	8,905
Net farm income.....	do.	5,317	5,907	5,858	6,938
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	4,531	5,006	4,923	5,830
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	2,638	2,913	3,607	3,429
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.69	.77	.57	.88
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest.....	do.	2,157	2,388	2,465	2,556
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.81	.91	.86	1.10

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 12.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons

(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	94	107	110	123
Net farm income.....	96	111	110	130
Net farm production.....	91	110	108	118
Crop yields per acre.....	98	111	104	114
Production per hour of man labor.....	91	110	107	114
Production per unit of input.....	95	108	104	109
Operating expense per unit of production.....	101	96	102	101
Total cost per unit of production.....	102	96	101	99
Power and machinery (quantity).....	99	104	108	111
Prices received for products sold.....	104	98	103	105
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	97	102	104	106

¹ Preliminary.

DAIRY FARMS, GRADE B, EASTERN WISCONSIN ²

About 65 percent of the commercial dairy farms in the 22 eastern Wisconsin counties (fig. 1, p. iv) ship grade B milk (for manufacturing purposes). Although farms selling milk for manufacturing purposes are still more numerous, the number of farms selling grade A milk is increasing.

Considerable differences in organization, production, costs, and returns exist between these two farm types. Generally, the grade B farms are smaller and have appreciably

lower net farm incomes than grade A farms. In 1961, the difference in average net incomes per farm between typical grade A and grade B farms was nearly \$3,500.

Net farm income on grade B dairy farms averaged \$3,467 in 1961, an increase of \$668 over a year earlier. The increase in net farm income was due to higher prices received, increased production per cow, and higher yields per acre.

² This is one of two new series replacing the series formerly published for this area.

TABLE 13. --Dairy farms, grade B, Eastern Wisconsin: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	131	133	136	139
Cropland harvested.....	do.	77	79	80	82
Open pasture.....	do.	32	32	33	33
Crops harvested:					
Corn for grain.....	do.	8.9	11.7	10.8	10.9
Corn for silage.....	do.	10.4	9.2	11.6	11.0
Small grains.....	do.	25.3	25.5	24.2	26.3
Hay.....	do.	30.3	30.8	32.3	32.0
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Corn for grain.....	Bushel	58.5	67.0	59.3	70.2
Corn for silage.....	Ton	8.8	10.6	9.2	10.7
Oats.....	Bushel	55.2	50.4	47.7	56.8
Hay.....	Ton	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.5
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	29.1	29.4	30.5	32.0
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	18.8	19.2	19.7	20.4
Chickens.....	do.	105	106	93	86
Milk production per cow.....	Pound	8,130	8,310	8,320	8,480
Pigs raised.....	Number	24	25	26	23
Tractors on farm.....	do.	1.85	1.90	1.92	1.94
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,620	3,650	3,620	3,670
Operator and family.....	do.	3,510	3,500	3,530	3,580
Hired.....	do.	110	90	90	90
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	36,020	39,400	40,210	41,170
Land and buildings.....	do.	21,980	23,940	25,020	25,720
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	6,310	6,360	6,290	6,290
Livestock.....	do.	5,270	6,380	6,000	6,200
Crops.....	do.	2,460	2,720	2,900	2,960
Total cash receipts.....	do.	6,701	6,679	7,026	7,531
Dairy products.....	do.	4,242	4,381	4,766	5,267
Cattle and calves.....	do.	1,019	1,060	936	942
Hogs.....	do.	780	679	751	733
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	510	430	425	379
Crops.....	do.	116	113	134	154
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	34	16	14	56

TABLE 13. --Dairy farms, grade B, Eastern Wisconsin: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	5,260	5,408	5,480	5,847
Feed purchased.....	do.	838	835	705	807
Livestock purchased.....	do.	41	39	29	21
Other livestock expense.....	do.	348	371	401	418
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	208	230	214	242
Other crop expense.....	do.	378	388	408	415
Machinery.....	do.	2,006	2,088	2,158	2,235
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	581	559	559	631
Labor hired.....	do.	103	90	89	86
Taxes.....	do.	549	587	682	738
Other.....	do.	208	221	235	254
Net cash farm income.....	do.	1,441	1,271	1,546	1,684
Value of perquisites.....	do.	893	948	982	985
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	265	687	348	814
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	-63	-119	-77	-16
Gross farm income.....	do.	7,859	8,314	8,356	9,330
Operating expenses.....	do.	5,323	5,527	5,557	5,863
Net farm income.....	do.	2,536	2,787	2,799	3,467
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	2,158	2,362	2,352	2,913
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	1,805	1,970	2,413	2,264
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.21	.23	.11	.34
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest	do.	1,477	1,615	1,649	1,688
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.30	.33	.33	.50

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 14. --Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	95	106	106	119
Net farm income.....	99	110	110	137
Net farm production.....	93	110	107	116
Crop yields per acre.....	98	110	104	114
Production per hour of man labor.....	92	109	107	115
Production per unit of input.....	96	106	103	109
Operating expense per unit of production.....	102	96	100	97
Total cost per unit of production.....	101	96	100	97
Power and machinery (quantity).....	104	98	95	93
Prices received for products sold.....	105	97	102	105
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	100	102	104	105

¹ Preliminary.

DAIRY FARMS, GRADE B, WESTERN WISCONSIN

In 1961, about 74 percent of the commercial dairy farmers in western Wisconsin (fig. 1, p. iv) sold grade B milk (for manufacturing purposes) and about 26 percent sold grade A milk.

Of all farms in the area, nearly 70 percent are commercial grade B dairy farms. During 1951-60, about 80 percent of the total cash receipts on these farms came from the dairy enterprises. These farms are not, however, as highly specialized in dairying as the Northeastern dairy farms. The operators grow most of the grain and

hay to feed their livestock, and hog and chicken enterprises are common on most units.

Of the total acreage per farm less than 50 percent is cropland harvested. The rolling hills provide substantial acreages of permanent and woodland pasture.

In 1961, net farm income averaged \$4,360 per farm, up nearly \$725 from a year earlier. The increase was due to greater production per farm and higher prices received for milk.

TABLE 15.--Dairy farms, grade B, Western Wisconsin: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	169	172	176	180
Cropland harvested.....	do.	79	82	83	85
Open pasture.....	do.	41	42	43	44
Crops harvested:					
Corn for grain.....	do.	15.4	17.9	15.8	17.0
Corn for silage.....	do.	9.1	8.0	10.6	8.4
Small grains.....	do.	21.8	22.6	22.2	22.7
Hay.....	do.	32.1	32.3	34.1	35.9
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Corn for grain.....	Bushel	63.5	67.3	56.4	68.3
Corn for silage.....	Ton	10.5	10.9	8.5	12.2
Oats.....	Bushel	52.1	51.5	51.7	58.1
Hay.....	Ton	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.8
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	37.9	38.5	39.2	40.9
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	20.9	20.9	21.0	22.0
Chickens.....	do.	108	108	95	82
Milk production per cow.....	Pound	7,760	7,980	8,010	8,160
Pigs raised.....	Number	22	21	20	21
Tractors on farm.....	do.	1.71	1.80	1.80	1.83
Total labor used.....	Hour	4,190	4,190	4,190	4,190
Operator and family.....	do.	3,840	3,840	3,880	3,900
Hired.....	do.	350	350	310	290
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	27,680	30,930	31,220	32,860
Land and buildings.....	do.	14,800	16,440	17,460	18,850
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	3,860	3,880	3,910	4,000
Livestock.....	do.	6,400	7,740	7,060	7,320
Crops.....	do.	2,620	2,870	2,790	2,690
Total cash receipts.....	do.	7,117	7,234	7,546	8,001
Dairy products.....	do.	4,254	4,384	4,793	5,342
Cattle and calves.....	do.	1,492	1,648	1,389	1,452
Hogs.....	do.	725	659	548	660
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	479	406	408	336
Crops.....	do.	120	94	371	118
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	47	43	37	93

TABLE 15.--Dairy farms, grade B, Western Wisconsin: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	4,542	4,804	5,017	5,275
Feed purchased.....	do.	711	726	683	737
Livestock purchased.....	do.	42	40	29	20
Other livestock expense.....	do.	313	329	351	374
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	209	229	236	266
Other crop expense.....	do.	326	339	385	390
Machinery.....	do.	1,689	1,835	1,927	2,014
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	385	395	404	446
Labor hired.....	do.	306	311	288	271
Taxes.....	do.	408	436	525	564
Other.....	do.	153	164	189	193
Net cash farm income.....	do.	2,575	2,430	2,529	2,726
Value of perquisites.....	do.	749	767	819	844
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	203	302	250	732
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	-136	-85	38	58
Gross farm income.....	do.	8,069	8,303	8,615	9,577
Operating expenses.....	do.	4,678	4,889	4,979	5,217
Net farm income.....	do.	3,391	3,414	3,636	4,360
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	2,889	2,893	3,055	3,664
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	1,387	1,548	1,873	1,807
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.52	.49	.45	.65
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest.....	do.	1,135	1,268	1,280	1,347
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.59	.56	.61	.77

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 16.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	94	103	107	119
Net farm income.....	94	101	107	129
Net farm production.....	91	105	106	115
Crop yields per acre.....	92	105	103	112
Production per hour of man labor.....	91	105	106	115
Production per unit of input.....	95	103	103	108
Operating expense per unit of production.....	102	100	101	98
Total cost per unit of production.....	103	100	102	98
Power and machinery (quantity).....	107	99	100	101
Prices received for products sold.....	104	98	101	105
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	100	101	104	106

¹ Preliminary.

DAIRY-HOG FARMS, SOUTHEASTERN MINNESOTA

Dairy-hog farms in southeastern Minnesota, on the northern fringe of the Corn Belt (fig. 1, p. iv), are somewhat handicapped in the production of corn grain by the short growing season and the rather cool summer nights. However, most of the feed on these farms is homegrown and generally only the commercial supplements are purchased. Dairying is the predominant farm enterprise. Production of corn and hogs forms a complementary relationship for second place.

In 1961, over 90 percent of the operators of commercial dairy-hog farms in this area

sold grade B milk (for manufacturing purposes), 8 percent sold grade A milk and less than 2 percent sold cream. The series presented here is typical only of the producers selling grade B milk.

In 1961, net incomes on these farms were estimated to average \$4,490, nearly \$940 above 1960 incomes. The higher net incomes were attributed to higher prices received for milk and greater production per farm. Total production of milk and crops attained record highs in 1961.

TABLE 17.--Dairy-hog farms, Southeastern Minnesota: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	157	159	163	167
Cropland harvested.....	do.	96	100	103	102
Open pasture.....	do.	28	26	27	28
Crops harvested:					
Corn for grain.....	do.	30.7	34.8	32.6	33.6
Corn for silage.....	do.	9.8	10.6	12.3	10.6
Small grains.....	do.	28.9	28.6	29.2	28.1
Hay.....	do.	26.2	26.3	28.8	30.1
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Corn for grain.....	Bushel	57.4	56.0	54.9	67.2
Corn for silage.....	Ton	9.9	9.9	8.8	11.8
Oats.....	Bushel	50.3	52.5	47.8	50.8
Hay.....	Ton	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	32.5	32.7	33.0	34.7
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.5
Chickens.....	do.	145	139	128	116
Milk production per cow.....	Pound	7,630	8,060	8,250	8,380
Pigs raised.....	Number	45	48	46	48
Tractors on farm.....	do.	1.81	1.86	2.00	2.14
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,930	3,960	3,990	4,060
Operator and family.....	do.	3,620	3,630	3,670	3,760
Hired.....	do.	310	330	320	300
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	45,100	48,840	49,890	49,860
Land and buildings.....	do.	29,560	31,660	33,430	33,080
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	6,680	6,970	7,090	7,180
Livestock.....	do.	5,900	7,170	6,120	6,680
Crops.....	do.	2,960	3,040	3,250	2,920
Total cash receipts.....	do.	8,337	8,559	8,708	9,234
Dairy products.....	do.	4,380	4,661	4,882	5,429
Cattle and calves.....	do.	1,190	1,318	1,111	1,130
Hogs.....	do.	1,576	1,477	1,488	1,713
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	574	474	517	442
Crops.....	do.	568	598	681	378
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	49	31	29	142

TABLE 17.--Dairy-hog farms, Southeastern Minnesota: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	5,276	5,714	6,227	6,694
Feed purchased.....	do.	688	739	739	816
Livestock purchased.....	do.	55	52	44	50
Other livestock expense.....	do.	263	279	327	377
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	169	194	224	240
Other crop expense.....	do.	256	290	375	409
Machinery.....	do.	2,307	2,507	2,604	2,631
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	514	538	678	847
Labor hired.....	do.	294	319	310	302
Taxes.....	do.	575	633	726	791
Other.....	do.	155	163	200	231
Net cash farm income.....	do.	3,061	2,845	2,481	2,540
Value of perquisites.....	do.	739	735	765	783
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	148	23	227	993
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	12	29	79	174
Gross farm income.....	do.	9,224	9,317	9,700	11,010
Operating expenses.....	do.	5,264	5,685	6,148	6,520
Net farm income.....	do.	3,960	3,632	3,552	4,490
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	3,374	3,078	2,985	3,773
Charge for capital at current interest rate....	do.	2,261	2,442	2,993	2,742
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.47	.33	.15	.46
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest.....	do.	1,849	2,002	2,045	2,044
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.58	.45	.41	.65

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 18.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons (1957-59=100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	95	101	105	119
Net farm income.....	100	92	90	113
Net farm production.....	91	105	103	111
Crop yields per acre.....	94	100	99	111
Production per hour of man labor.....	92	104	102	107
Production per unit of input.....	94	102	97	100
Operating expense per unit of production.....	101	103	112	110
Total cost per unit of production.....	100	102	106	103
Power and machinery (quantity).....	103	100	99	99
Prices received for products sold.....	105	96	98	106
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	97	102	104	105

¹ Preliminary.

HOG-DAIRY FARMS, CORN BELT

These commercial hog-dairy farms are located in a transitional area between dairy oriented farms in the northern Corn Belt fringe and the cash grain and livestock fattening farms in the heart of the Corn Belt (fig. 1, p. iv).

The data are based on farms of 150 to 210 acres with 20 to 30 litters of pigs and 15 to 22 milk cows and heifers. However, the application of the data is more general.

A typical commercial hog-dairy farm in this area in 1961 raised 143 head of hogs, which provided an outlet for part of the feed

grains produced. Eighteen milk cows, along with other dairy stock, utilized the remaining grain and the forage produced on the more rolling and hilly land.

In 1961, approximately 75 percent of total cash receipts came from the hog and dairy enterprises. Commercial supplements were the only feeds purchased in any quantity, as production of crops and forage was in balance with livestock feed requirements.

Net farm incomes in 1961 exceeded those of a year earlier by more than one-fourth due to higher prices and increased production of hogs and milk.

TABLE 19.--Hog-dairy farms, Corn Belt: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	170	174	178	182
Cropland harvested.....	do.	104	107	109	105
Crops harvested:					
Corn for grain.....	do.	42.8	44.5	47.0	44.0
Corn for silage.....	do.	3.3	3.4	4.0	3.0
Small grains.....	do.	26.8	27.2	25.1	27.0
Hay.....	do.	31.3	31.9	32.9	31.0
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Corn for grain.....	Bushel	76.2	77.1	70.6	83.6
Corn for silage.....	Ton	13.0	13.5	11.9	15.7
Oats.....	Bushel	52.9	49.8	44.7	52.6
Hay.....	Ton	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.5
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	32.1	32.3	32.9	33.3
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.0
Chickens.....	do.	135	122	102	93
Pigs raised.....	do.	127	130	127	143
Milk production per cow.....	Pound	7,120	7,240	7,350	7,560
Tractors on farm.....	Number	2.16	2.26	2.38	2.45
Total labor used.....	Hour	4,400	4,410	4,440	4,260
Operator and family.....	do.	3,930	3,970	4,000	3,830
Hired.....	do.	470	440	440	430
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	51,370	56,250	56,620	56,720
Land and buildings.....	do.	33,980	37,410	39,160	38,400
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	6,590	6,930	7,140	7,300
Livestock.....	do.	6,620	7,860	6,380	7,170
Crops.....	do.	4,180	4,050	3,940	3,850
Total cash receipts.....	do.	11,520	11,110	11,077	12,591
Crops.....	do.	1,111	1,248	1,052	889
Cattle and calves.....	do.	1,504	1,621	1,481	1,546
Hogs.....	do.	4,511	3,929	3,974	5,056
Dairy products.....	do.	3,663	3,769	4,047	4,294
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	585	444	429	374
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	146	99	94	432

TABLE 19.--Hog-dairy farms, Corn Belt: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	6,755	7,347	7,394	7,735
Feed purchased.....	do.	1,199	1,373	1,306	1,432
Livestock purchased.....	do.	78	53	42	37
Other livestock expense.....	do.	235	266	243	267
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	329	353	350	355
Other crop expense.....	do.	366	407	443	409
Machinery.....	do.	2,665	2,845	2,837	2,993
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	658	753	775	797
Labor hired.....	do.	477	476	484	473
Taxes.....	do.	561	615	684	724
Other.....	do.	187	206	230	248
Net cash farm income.....	do.	4,765	3,763	3,683	4,856
Value of perquisites.....	do.	790	823	875	860
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	162	71	181	345
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	85	157	68	113
Gross farm income.....	do.	12,472	12,004	12,133	13,796
Operating expenses.....	do.	6,670	7,190	7,326	7,622
Net farm income.....	do.	5,802	4,814	4,807	6,174
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	4,944	4,080	4,039	5,188
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	2,588	2,812	3,397	3,290
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.82	.50	.35	.75
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest....	do.	2,106	2,306	2,321	2,326
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.94	.63	.62	1.00

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 20.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons

(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	92	96	97	111
Net farm income.....	91	83	83	106
Net farm production.....	90	102	97	105
Crop yields per acre.....	92	100	95	107
Production per hour of man labor.....	90	102	96	108
Production per unit of input.....	93	99	94	101
Operating expense per unit of production.....	104	104	112	108
Total cost per unit of production.....	103	104	112	105
Power and machinery (quantity).....	98	102	102	103
Prices received for products sold.....	104	92	99	102
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	98	102	102	103

¹ Preliminary.

HOG FATTENING--BEEF RAISING FARMS, CORN BELT

These commercial hog fattening--beef raising farms are located in the southwestern portion of the Corn Belt (fig. 1, p. iv). Information is based on farms of 195 to 285 acres with 14 to 20 litters of pigs and 30 to 45 head of cattle, but the data and especially the trends are applicable to farms in a larger size range.

Operators of typical farms use forage production to utilize the rolling to hilly land that characterizes much of the area. Feed grain production on the remaining land is adequate to fatten around 100 hogs per farm for market each year. The feeder cattle produced on the farms are not fattened for

market because of the limited production of feed grains.

In 1961, marketings from the beef enterprise on typical farms consisted of approximately 16 animals. Hogs continued to be the main enterprise with about 113 head raised and fattened during the year. About 80 percent of cash receipts in 1961 came from the livestock enterprises. The remaining receipts were largely from sale of soybeans.

Net farm incomes in 1961 exceeded those of a year earlier by almost a fourth due to increased livestock and crop production and higher hog and soybean prices.

TABLE 21.--Hog fattening--beef raising farms, Corn Belt: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	239	244	251	259
Cropland harvested.....	do.	108	110	116	112
Crops harvested:					
Corn.....	do.	38.9	44.3	45.8	38.6
Small grains.....	do.	20.1	19.2	19.1	20.0
Soybeans.....	do.	14.3	13.6	15.8	19.7
Hay.....	do.	34.6	32.9	35.3	33.7
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Corn for grain.....	Bushel	62.0	61.4	58.1	61.0
Oats.....	do.	36.2	27.8	38.3	40.4
Soybeans.....	do.	25.8	24.9	23.3	26.7
Hay.....	Ton	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	23.2	34.0	36.7	38.9
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	19.7	19.9	20.0	19.9
Chickens.....	do.	70	70	73	57
Pigs raised.....	do.	95.8	101.6	98.0	113.0
Tractors on farm.....	do.	1.66	1.70	1.72	1.75
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,470	3,490	3,540	3,530
Operator and family.....	do.	3,230	3,250	3,300	3,290
Hired.....	do.	240	240	240	240
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	44,490	47,880	49,780	51,500
Land and buildings.....	do.	29,220	31,230	32,880	34,450
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	5,330	5,590	5,770	5,940
Livestock.....	do.	6,580	7,770	6,890	7,850
Crops.....	do.	3,360	3,290	3,240	3,260
Total cash receipts.....	do.	7,758	7,311	7,412	8,225
Crops.....	do.	1,348	1,499	1,536	1,177
Cattle and calves.....	do.	2,003	2,023	2,094	2,250
Hogs.....	do.	3,392	3,012	3,125	3,844
Dairy products.....	do.	420	398	288	251
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	320	231	235	213
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	275	142	140	495

TABLE 21. --Hog fattening--beef raising farms, Corn Belt: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	5,027	5,516	5,585	5,947
Feed purchased.....	do.	811	899	843	947
Livestock purchased.....	do.	38	36	26	24
Other livestock expense.....	do.	152	166	180	200
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	352	449	407	487
Other crop expense.....	do.	260	286	324	316
Machinery.....	do.	2,043	2,211	2,232	2,279
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	622	667	672	688
Labor hired.....	do.	230	228	236	240
Taxes.....	do.	431	475	555	630
Other.....	do.	88	99	110	136
Net cash farm income.....	do.	2,731	1,795	1,833	2,288
Value of perquisites.....	do.	562	581	639	639
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	303	294	366	680
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	378	434	387	375
Gross farm income.....	do.	8,623	8,186	8,423	9,554
Operating expenses.....	do.	4,649	5,082	5,198	5,572
Net farm income.....	do.	3,974	3,104	3,225	3,982
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	3,387	2,631	2,710	3,346
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	2,370	2,505	3,102	3,109
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.50	.18	.04	.27
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ²	do.	1,923	2,074	2,156	2,234
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.63	.32	.32	.53

¹ Preliminary. ² Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

TABLE 22. --Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons

(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	89	95	98	111
Net farm income.....	89	78	81	100
Net farm production.....	88	102	101	105
Crop yields per acre.....	88	96	95	102
Production per hour of man labor.....	87	102	99	103
Production per unit of input.....	93	99	97	98
Operating expense per unit of production.....	103	106	109	113
Total cost per unit of production.....	105	103	108	108
Power and machinery (quantity).....	98	102	104	105
Prices received for products sold.....	105	91	95	101
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	98	101	102	104

¹ Preliminary.

HOG-BEEF FATTENING FARMS, CORN BELT

These commercial hog-beef fattening farms are located in the upper Missouri valley, eastern Iowa, and western Illinois (fig. 1, p. iv). Practically all of the cash receipts on typical farms come from hog and cattle enterprises. The fattening operations consist of an average of 187 hogs that are raised on the farm and 59 head of feeders that are purchased. Operators of typical farms use the long term type of feeding system with feeder cattle purchased each fall. The feeders are wintered and then fattened for sale the following summer and

early fall. Although the information is based on one of the common beef fattening systems in the area, the data and especially the yearly trends are applicable to other feeding operations and to a wide range in size of operation.

Net incomes in 1961 were up more than one-third from a year ago. Contributing factors were increased livestock production, higher hog prices, and a more favorable price spread between feeder and fat cattle than in 1960.

TABLE 23. --Hog-beef fattening farms, Corn Belt: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	209	212	216	221
Cropland harvested.....	do.	148	152	155	143
Crops harvested:					
Corn.....	do.	79.6	92.5	96.9	84.2
Small grains.....	do.	38.7	32.0	30.6	31.0
Hay.....	do.	29.3	27.5	27.5	27.8
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Corn for grain.....	Bushel	69.1	70.2	66.9	74.2
Oats.....	do.	47.7	45.3	45.8	47.9
Hay.....	Ton	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.4
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	59.1	68.5	68.2	72.1
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1
Purchased feeder cattle.....	do.	46.7	56.2	55.4	59.3
Chickens.....	do.	118	113	103	92
Pigs raised.....	do.	159	171	162	187
Tractors on farm.....	do.	2.30	2.37	2.43	2.52
Total labor used.....	Hour	4,090	4,220	4,150	4,200
Operator and family.....	do.	3,560	3,680	3,610	3,650
Hired.....	do.	530	540	540	550
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	75,670	82,730	84,060	86,770
Land and buildings.....	do.	50,930	54,060	56,590	59,890
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	7,600	7,730	7,790	7,790
Livestock.....	do.	11,050	14,460	13,050	12,820
Crops.....	do.	6,090	6,480	6,630	6,270
Total cash receipts.....	do.	20,821	23,128	22,687	23,956
Crops.....	do.	429	591	1,301	0
Cattle and calves.....	do.	13,419	16,444	14,975	15,641
Hogs.....	do.	5,746	5,120	5,404	6,699
Dairy products.....	do.	457	467	457	472
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	498	392	429	361
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	272	114	121	783

TABLE 23. --Hog-beef fattening farms, Corn Belt: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	14,390	18,089	17,803	17,564
Feed purchased.....	do.	1,692	2,036	2,059	2,464
Livestock purchased.....	do.	6,667	9,511	9,037	8,251
Other livestock expense.....	do.	377	445	457	516
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	347	400	400	383
Other crop expense.....	do.	417	440	478	450
Machinery.....	do.	2,598	2,799	2,782	2,823
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	824	865	878	891
Labor hired.....	do.	559	604	609	616
Taxes.....	do.	712	770	872	936
Other.....	do.	197	219	231	234
Net cash farm income.....	do.	6,431	5,039	4,884	6,392
Value of perquisites.....	do.	926	943	978	1,016
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	720	546	2	733
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	13	63	-7	-15
Gross farm income.....	do.	22,467	24,617	23,667	25,705
Operating expenses.....	do.	14,377	18,026	17,810	17,579
Net farm income.....	do.	8,090	6,591	5,857	8,126
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	6,893	5,586	4,922	6,829
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	4,016	4,316	5,238	5,238
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	1.14	.62	.17	.79
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ²	do.	3,260	3,572	3,640	3,763
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	1.36	.82	.61	1.20

¹ Preliminary. ² Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

TABLE 24. --Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	93	110	105	114
Net farm income.....	91	81	72	100
Net farm production.....	90	111	109	111
Crop yields per acre.....	91	100	98	107
Production per hour of man labor.....	90	107	108	109
Production per unit of input.....	95	102	101	100
Operating expense per unit of production.....	104	112	111	106
Total cost per unit of production.....	104	106	107	102
Power and machinery (quantity).....	103	99	98	97
Prices received for products sold.....	103	98	93	95
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	100	110	108	100

¹ Preliminary.

CASH GRAIN FARMS, CORN BELT

These cash grain farms are located in east central Illinois (fig. 1, p. iv). The land in this area is level to slightly rolling and is conducive to production of row crops. Corn is the most important crop with soybeans second. Other crops in order of importance are small grains and hay. In 1961, livestock receipts were only about one-sixth of total cash receipts.

On these cash grain farms, about half the cropland is usually set aside for corn production. In 1961, corn acreage decreased about a fifth from a year earlier. However, higher prices and yields along with feed

grain program payments held the income from the corn enterprise near the 1960 level.

Soybean acreage in 1961 increased about a fifth above a year earlier. Yields were unchanged from 1960, but increased price supports in 1961 resulted in a 12-cent raise in the price of soybeans per bushel. The net effect was an average increase in soybean receipts of \$1,000.

Net farm incomes averaged about 16 percent above those for 1960. Larger receipts from soybean and wheat enterprises made possible the higher net incomes.

TABLE 25. --Cash grain farms, Corn Belt: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	237	242	248	254
Cropland harvested.....	do.	196	200	206	193
Crops harvested:					
Corn.....	do.	86.0	95.4	100.8	81.0
Small grains.....	do.	37.1	36.8	35.1	30.8
Soybeans.....	do.	55.4	53.2	56.2	68.0
Hay.....	do.	17.0	14.6	13.9	13.2
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Corn for grain.....	Bushel	74.3	71.0	81.0	86.1
Oats.....	do.	41.9	35.0	60.8	61.9
Soybeans.....	do.	29.0	27.9	30.2	30.2
Hay.....	Ton	1.94	1.97	2.06	2.11
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	18.2	18.0	17.7	18.0
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.7
Chickens.....	do.	98	85	74	68
Pigs raised.....	do.	36.4	38.4	35.3	38.4
Tractors on farm.....	do.	2.19	2.30	2.35	2.48
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,290	3,260	3,220	3,130
Operator and family.....	do.	2,930	2,930	2,900	2,820
Hired.....	do.	360	330	320	310
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	100,090	107,920	109,670	105,940
Land and buildings.....	do.	88,230	95,350	97,710	93,980
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	7,180	7,430	7,410	7,380
Livestock.....	do.	2,890	3,380	2,830	3,030
Crops.....	do.	1,790	1,760	1,720	1,550
Total cash receipts.....	do.	13,558	13,115	15,059	16,275
Crops.....	do.	10,379	10,226	12,375	12,575
Cattle and calves.....	do.	993	1,020	895	957
Hogs.....	do.	1,273	1,168	1,143	1,282
Dairy products.....	do.	267	245	206	194
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	429	312	306	277
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	217	144	134	990

**TABLE 25.--Cashgrain farms, Corn Belt: Organization, production, costs and returns,
1961, with comparisons--Continued**

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	7,607	8,034	8,031	8,363
Feed purchased.....	do.	484	510	472	486
Livestock purchased.....	do.	40	30	25	19
Other livestock expense.....	do.	99	103	88	92
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	889	990	930	973
Other crop expense.....	do.	489	501	539	550
Machinery.....	do.	3,024	3,130	3,129	3,253
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	629	665	640	672
Labor hired.....	do.	354	333	333	326
Taxes.....	do.	1,480	1,640	1,729	1,827
Other.....	do.	119	132	146	165
Net cash farm income.....	do.	5,951	5,081	7,028	7,912
Value of perquisites.....	do.	820	841	897	872
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	-3	-112	-86	98
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	-62	-112	-168	-4
Gross farm income.....	do.	14,375	13,844	15,870	17,245
Operating expenses.....	do.	7,669	8,146	8,199	8,367
Net farm income.....	do.	6,706	5,698	7,671	8,878
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	5,717	4,829	6,446	7,460
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	5,307	5,545	6,734	5,982
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.48	.05	.32	1.03
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ²	do.	4,241	4,574	4,650	4,499
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.84	.38	1.04	1.55

¹ Preliminary. ² Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

**TABLE 26.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors,
1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)**

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	104	96	110	120
Net farm income.....	118	85	114	132
Net farm production.....	94	101	118	113
Crop yields per acre.....	96	95	111	117
Production per hour of man labor.....	94	102	121	119
Production per unit of input.....	96	99	113	109
Operating expense per unit of production.....	99	105	105	111
Total cost per unit of production.....	97	105	92	95
Power and machinery (quantity).....	102	100	97	96
Prices received for products sold.....	113	96	94	102
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	95	103	102	103

¹ Preliminary.

EGG-PRODUCING FARMS, NEW JERSEY

Commercial family-operated egg-producing farms in New Jersey are highly specialized (fig. 1, p. iv). Market eggs usually account for over 90 percent of cash receipts, and income from the sale of cull layers for the remainder. All the feed and other inputs on these farms are purchased and most of the eggs are disposed of wholesale.

Operators of these farms tend to cull their flocks when pullets start laying during the July-September period. Before 1960, operators normally kept about a third of the

best layers for a second year of production. In 1960 and 1961, these farmers kept about two-fifths of their birds for a second year of production.

Net farm income in 1961 averaged about \$4,670, a 9-percent decrease from the previous year. Prices received for eggs were 6 percent lower than in 1960. More layers on hand than in 1960 and a slight increase in egg production cushioned the effect of lower prices received for eggs. Total expenditures were somewhat higher as a consequence of increased size of flock.

TABLE 27.--Egg-producing farms, New Jersey: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons¹

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ²
Land in farm.....	Acre	10	10	10	10
Cropland harvested.....	do.	0	0	0	0
Laying hens on farm, Jan. 1.....	Number	4,687	4,810	4,910	5,010
Chickens raised.....	do.	3,042	2,912	2,771	2,658
Average number of layers on hand, during year..	do.	4,080	4,214	4,193	4,514
Rate of lay, eggs per layer on hand during year.....	do.	195	196	193	194
Total labor used.....	Hour	5,200	5,080	5,130	5,250
Operator and family.....	do.	4,280	4,280	4,330	4,350
Hired.....	do.	920	800	800	900
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	42,090	43,180	43,140	44,740
Land and buildings.....	do.	32,850	33,500	34,040	34,730
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	1,890	1,980	1,980	1,990
Livestock.....	do.	7,350	7,700	7,120	8,020
Total cash receipts.....	do.	25,410	23,342	27,142	27,400
Eggs.....	do.	24,658	22,677	26,261	26,673
Cull layers.....	do.	752	665	881	727

TABLE 27.--Egg-producing farms, New Jersey: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons¹--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ²
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	25,487	25,521	23,729	24,447
Feed purchased.....	do.	19,286	19,396	17,661	18,323
Baby chicks.....	do.	1,419	1,395	1,253	1,141
Other poultry expense.....	do.	490	506	504	542
Machinery.....	do.	926	973	984	993
Brooder fuel.....	do.	183	175	166	154
Farm buildings.....	do.	1,530	1,484	1,507	1,497
Labor hired.....	do.	840	738	750	844
Taxes.....	do.	434	469	503	539
Telephone.....	do.	33	35	42	43
Electricity.....	do.	230	229	236	240
Insurance.....	do.	34	37	39	41
Miscellaneous expenses.....	do.	82	84	84	90
Net cash farm income.....	do.	-77	-2,179	3,413	2,953
Value of perquisites.....	do.	922	880	952	961
Change in inventory:					
Livestock.....	do.	182	145	160	150
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	715	631	633	609
Gross farm income.....	do.	26,514	24,367	28,254	28,511
Operating expenses.....	do.	24,772	24,890	23,096	23,838
Net farm income.....	do.	1,742	-523	5,158	4,673
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	1,488	-443	4,334	3,927
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	2,317	2,375	2,588	2,684
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	-.13	-.68	.59	.46
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest.....	do.	1,726	1,770	1,769	1,834
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	(³)	-.54	.78	.65

¹ Revised. ² Preliminary. ³ Less than one.

TABLE 28.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons¹
(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ²
Gross farm income.....	106	92	107	108
Net farm income.....	170	(³)	296	268
Net farm production.....	83	108	104	120
Rate of lay.....	98	101	99	99
Production per hour of man labor.....	80	111	106	118
Production per unit of input.....	97	102	100	103
Operating expense per unit of production.....	110	97	92	88
Total cost per unit of production.....	109	97	94	90
Power and machinery (quantity).....	89	103	105	107
Prices received for products sold.....	116	89	105	98
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	105	99	93	91

¹ Revised. ² Preliminary. ³ Net loss.

BROILER FARMS, DELMARVA

Broilers in the Delmarva peninsular are typically grown under contract (fig. 1, p. iv). Nonfarm concerns supply most of the various production inputs, retain ownership of the birds, make most management decisions, and assume any possible market loss. The farmers in turn provide the buildings, equipment, and labor, and receive a certain contractual income.

The normal contract to the grower is basically a guarantee contract, assuring the farmer a return ranging from \$45 to \$60 per thousand broilers with some arrangement to share in the profits.

Broiler growers in this area normally

produce four lots of birds annually. In 1961, typical broiler growers produced 43,000 birds per farm. In addition, about 80 acres of corn and soybeans were harvested.

Net farm income on typical farms in 1961 averaged \$5,365 per farm, a decrease of 4 percent from a year earlier. This resulted from a decrease in average returns per 1,000 broilers and a reduction in acreage of corn. These farmers placed about 20 percent of their 1959-60 base acreage of corn in the feed grain program. Income from soybeans was 16 percent higher in 1961 than in 1960 due to increased acreage and higher prices received.

TABLE 29.--Broiler farms, Delmarva: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	106	106	106	106
Cropland harvested.....	do.	79	81	87	85
Crops harvested:					
Corn.....	do.	37.8	38.9	38.4	30.4
Soybeans.....	do.	40.9	41.7	48.8	54.7
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Corn.....	Bushel	46.7	49.9	59.7	58.7
Soybeans.....	do.	20.7	21.7	24.4	23.7
Broilers on hand annually.....	Number	38,014	40,032	41,516	42,971
Total labor used.....	Hour	2,040	2,070	2,130	2,120
Operator and family.....	do.	1,830	1,860	1,920	1,910
Hired.....	do.	210	210	210	210
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	26,120	29,320	30,360	31,480
Land and buildings.....	do.	21,210	24,200	25,140	26,370
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	4,850	5,070	5,180	5,110
Crops and livestock.....	do.	60	50	40	0
Total cash receipts.....	do.	6,820	7,595	8,723	8,417
Broilers.....	do.	2,680	3,169	3,253	2,924
Crops.....	do.	4,006	4,304	5,350	5,162
Livestock and livestock products.....	do.	91	79	77	0
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	43	43	43	331

TABLE 29.--Broiler farms, Delmarva: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures ²	Dollar	3,484	3,600	3,678	3,643
Feed and other livestock expense.....	do.	53	44	47	33
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	553	538	545	481
Other crop expense.....	do.	238	250	260	240
Machinery.....	do.	1,718	1,783	1,779	810
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	482	516	565	599
Hired labor.....	do.	202	215	219	212
Taxes.....	do.	111	122	129	129
Other.....	do.	127	132	134	139
Net cash farm income.....	do.	3,336	3,995	5,045	4,774
Value of perquisites.....	do.	501	528	551	546
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	-12	0	-39	0
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	-35	-46	57	45
Gross farm income.....	do.	7,309	8,123	9,235	8,963
Operating expenses.....	do.	3,519	3,646	3,621	3,598
Net farm income.....	do.	3,790	4,477	5,614	5,365
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	3,224	3,794	4,718	4,508
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	1,486	1,658	1,872	1,937
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	1.26	1.52	1.95	1.79
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ³	do.	1,115	1,247	1,295	1,339
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	1.46	1.74	2.25	2.11

¹ Preliminary. ² Feed, chicks, medicines, and related items are supplied by the integrators.

³ Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

TABLE 30.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons

(1957-59 =100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	99	111	126	123
Net farm income.....	105	118	148	142
Net farm production.....	89	107	122	117
Broilers produced annually.....	84	106	117	121
Production per hour of man labor.....	84	105	117	112
Production per unit of input.....	89	106	120	116
Operating expense per unit of production.....	103	96	84	87
Total cost per unit of production.....	103	97	87	90
Power and machinery (quantity).....	101	100	99	97
Prices received for products sold.....	114	104	104	102
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	94	103	103	104

¹ Preliminary.

COTTON FARMS, SOUTHERN PIEDMONT

The Southern Piedmont Area includes parts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama (fig. 1, p. iv). The importance of cotton in this area is declining. From 1945 to 1960 the acreage of cotton declined to 2.2 percent from 7.0 percent of total acreage for the United States. Cotton farms are the most important type of commercial farms in the area, but in 1960, 35 percent of the acreage allotment was not planted to cotton. Many former cotton farms are now classified as part-time or part-retirement farms. In 1959, 60 percent of the farms enumerated by the census for the area were part-time or part-retirement farms. Small

acreages of cotton may be grown on these farms.

In 1961, net farm incomes on typical cotton farms in the area averaged \$2,671, up 41 percent from a year earlier. The increase in net farm income was due to (1) the increase in prices received for cotton lint, cottonseed, and hogs, (2) higher yields per acre, (3) better quality of lint, and (4) increased size of farm. Except for small cotton farms in the Mississippi Delta, incomes in the Southern Piedmont were the lowest reported for any of the cotton farms studied.

TABLE 31.--Cotton farms, Southern Piedmont: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	203	209	214	220
Cropland harvested.....	do.	62	64	64	68
Crops harvested:					
Cotton.....	do.	21.7	23.3	23.9	25.9
Corn.....	do.	15.2	15.0	14.6	12.6
Small grains.....	do.	16.4	17.0	16.6	20.0
Hay.....	do.	10.0	9.3	9.7	10.6
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Cotton.....	Pound	358	357	302	352
Corn.....	Bushel	26.6	25.8	28.2	31.1
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.4
Milk cows.....	do.	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Chickens.....	do.	50	52	50	50
Pigs raised.....	do.	4.6	5.5	4.7	3.7
Tractors on farm.....	do.	.80	.82	1.00	1.05
Total labor used.....	Hour	4,670	4,870	4,400	4,860
Operator and family.....	do.	2,520	2,550	2,350	2,490
Hired.....	do.	1,060	1,260	1,120	1,360
Cropper.....	do.	1,090	1,060	930	1,010
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	20,670	22,790	24,480	26,300
Land and buildings.....	do.	17,420	19,220	20,930	22,810
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	1,910	1,990	2,030	2,040
Livestock.....	do.	870	1,070	1,050	980
Crops.....	do.	470	510	470	470
Total cash receipts.....	do.	4,653	4,820	4,474	5,588
Cotton, lint and seed.....	do.	2,833	2,912	2,490	3,353
Other crops.....	do.	977	944	1,046	1,307
Cattle.....	do.	299	387	338	321
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	353	385	371	347
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	191	192	229	260

TABLE 31.--Cotton farms, Southern Piedmont: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	3,171	3,405	3,246	3,679
Feed purchased.....	do.	114	118	110	106
Livestock expense.....	do.	47	47	46	48
Fertilizer.....	do.	599	649	660	717
Poison.....	do.	90	108	123	156
Other crop expense.....	do.	108	113	115	141
Ginning.....	do.	164	182	168	217
Machinery.....	do.	898	954	933	989
Machine work hired.....	do.	80	92	82	98
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	136	138	135	134
Labor, hired and cropper.....	do.	807	868	733	928
Taxes.....	do.	95	103	108	111
Other.....	do.	33	33	33	34
Net cash farm income.....	do.	1,482	1,415	1,228	1,909
Perquisites for cropper labor.....	do.	125	111	112	109
Total value of perquisites.....	do.	799	777	791	792
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	29	-19	0	67
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	9	16	-13	12
Gross farm income.....	do.	5,481	5,578	5,265	6,447
Operating expenses.....	do.	3,287	3,500	3,371	3,776
Net farm income.....	do.	2,194	2,078	1,894	2,671
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do	1,867	1,761	1,592	2,245
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	1,220	1,344	1,562	1,680
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.39	.29	.14	.40
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ²	do.	929	1,025	1,097	1,180
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.50	.41	.34	.60

¹ Preliminary. ² Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

TABLE 32.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	92	102	96	118
Net farm income.....	93	95	86	122
Net farm production.....	90	104	99	118
Crop yields per acre.....	90	101	95	109
Production per hour of man labor.....	92	100	105	114
Production per unit of input.....	95	100	98	109
Operating expense per unit of production.....	102	102	104	97
Total cost per unit of production.....	101	101	105	96
Power and machinery (quantity).....	97	100	99	100
Prices received for products sold.....	104	97	97	100
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor ²	99	101	100	103

¹ Preliminary. ² Includes cropper labor.

SMALL COTTON FARMS, MISSISSIPPI DELTA

The Delta area includes the alluvial land adjacent to the Mississippi River in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi (fig. 1, p. iv). This is one of the most important cotton-producing areas in the United States. In 1960, 18 percent of the U.S. cotton acreage and 21 percent of the production were in the Delta. These percentages are slightly higher than in 1940. However, the number of small cotton farms has declined sharply since 1940.

Small cotton farms in the Delta range in size from 10 to 60 acres of cropland.

Soybeans are now second to cotton as a source of income on these farms.

In 1961, net farm income on these farms averaged \$1,993 per farm, 15 percent above 1960. The increase in income was due to (1) higher prices received for cotton lint, cottonseed, soybeans, cattle, and hogs, (2) higher yields of cotton and corn, and (3) increased acreages of cotton and soybeans. Some of the increase in yields may have been due to more favorable weather in 1961. But there has been an upward trend in yields per acre. Yields of corn averaged 6 bushels per acre above the previous record.

TABLE 33. -- Cotton farms (small), Delta: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959 ¹	1960 ¹	1961 ²
Land in farm.....	Acre	58	58	58	59
Cropland harvested.....	do.	34	36	36	38
Crops harvested:					
Cotton.....	do.	15	16	16	18
Corn.....	do.	6	5	5	4
Soybeans.....	do.	11	13	13	14
Oats.....	do.	1	1	1	1
Hay.....	do.	1	1	1	1
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Cotton.....	Pound	451	543	472	476
Corn.....	Bushel	23.0	29.1	27.1	35.1
Soybeans.....	do.	23.8	24.5	21.8	21.9
Hay.....	Ton	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.7
Milk cows.....	do.	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Chickens.....	do.	35	36	36	36
Pigs raised.....	do.	8.1	8.3	7.1	7.2
Tractors on farm.....	do.	.91	.92	.92	.96
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,230	3,350	3,180	3,440
Operator and family.....	do.	2,490	2,550	2,410	2,390
Hired.....	do.	740	800	770	1,050
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	12,890	13,000	13,550	13,840
Land and buildings.....	do.	9,240	9,310	9,860	10,110
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	2,950	2,940	2,980	3,080
Livestock.....	do.	490	570	520	470
Crops.....	do.	210	180	190	180
Total cash receipts.....	do.	3,483	4,169	3,665	4,214
Cotton, lint and seed.....	do.	2,508	3,133	2,687	3,112
Other crops.....	do.	488	592	596	687
Cattle and hogs.....	do.	388	364	290	320
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	71	66	73	71
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	28	14	19	24

TABLE 33.--Cotton farms (small), Delta: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959 ¹	1960 ¹	1961 ²
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	2,175	2,450	2,486	2,693
Feed purchased.....	do.	110	102	86	100
Livestock expense.....	do.	27	27	23	23
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	155	159	167	180
Poison.....	do.	61	67	66	79
Other crop expense.....	do.	119	118	125	142
Ginning.....	do.	216	271	247	278
Machinery.....	do.	787	900	1,027	987
Machine work hired.....	do.	215	278	240	276
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	58	56	60	62
Labor hired.....	do.	327	365	339	456
Taxes.....	do.	58	65	67	70
Other.....	do.	42	42	39	40
Net cash farm income.....	do.	1,308	1,719	1,179	1,521
Value of perquisites.....	do.	495	482	485	472
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	-48	0	-4	-1
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	-88	-4	77	1
Gross farm income.....	do.	3,930	4,651	4,146	4,685
Operating expenses.....	do.	2,263	2,454	2,409	2,692
Net farm income.....	do.	1,667	2,197	1,737	1,993
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	1,420	1,862	1,460	1,675
Charge for capital at current interest rates..	do.	693	702	866	821
Return per hour to operator and family labor..	do.	.39	.59	.36	.49
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ³ ...	do.	576	585	609	627
Return per hour to operator and family labor..	do.	.44	.63	.47	.57

¹ Revised. ² Preliminary. ³ Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

**TABLE 34.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)**

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959 ¹	1960 ¹	1961 ²
Gross farm income.....	101	118	105	119
Net farm income.....	110	132	104	120
Net farm production.....	96	120	108	117
Crop yields per acre.....	96	120	105	110
Production per hour of man labor.....	95	116	110	110
Production per unit of input.....	99	115	105	105
Operating expense per unit of production.....	97	90	99	101
Total cost per unit of production.....	97	89	97	97
Power and machinery (quantity).....	96	98	100	100
Prices received for products sold.....	106	100	98	103
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	99	103	103	102

¹ Revised. ² Preliminary.

LARGE-SCALE COTTON FARMS, MISSISSIPPI DELTA

Large-scale cotton farms account for about a third of the cotton acreage in the Delta area of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi (fig. 1, p. iv).

Large-scale cotton farms in the Delta range in size from 400 to 1,000 acres of cropland. In recent years soybeans have been second to cotton as a source of income. Other enterprises include small grains, corn, beef cattle, and hogs.

In 1961, net farm income on these large-scale farms averaged \$30,379 per farm, 24

percent above 1960. Higher incomes were due to (1) higher prices received for cotton lint, cottonseed, soybeans, cattle, and hogs, (2) higher yields of cotton and corn, and (3) increased acreages of cotton and soybeans. Some of the increase in yields per acre may have been due to more favorable weather in 1961. But there was an upward trend in yields per acre. Yields of corn averaged 7 bushels per acre above the previous high of 43 bushels in 1955.

TABLE 35.--Cotton farms (large-scale), Delta: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959 ¹	1960 ¹	1961 ²
Land in farm.....	Acre	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cropland harvested.....	do.	603	617	610	623
Crops harvested:					
Cotton.....	do.	219	244	252	267
Corn.....	do.	41	37	29	19
Oats.....	do.	73	47	40	41
Soybeans.....	do.	236	267	264	275
Hay.....	do.	33	22	25	21
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Cotton.....	Pound	499	609	522	551
Corn.....	Bushel	38.5	39.6	36.7	49.9
Oats.....	do.	38.1	38.4	54.1	46.7
Soybeans.....	do.	26.0	27.0	24.0	24.1
Hay.....	Ton	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	81.2	71.0	71.0	76.3
Pigs raised.....	do.	32.6	30.5	29.9	29.8
Tractors on farm.....	do.	6.40	6.40	6.50	6.60
Total labor used.....	Hour	35,310	36,940	31,930	33,920
Operator and family.....	do.	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
Hired.....	do.	24,340	27,400	23,140	24,730
Cropper.....	do.	7,770	6,340	5,590	5,990
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	196,740	198,340	205,850	214,440
Land and buildings.....	do.	156,670	158,000	167,000	174,000
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	31,220	30,550	29,820	31,390
Livestock.....	do.	6,830	8,040	7,220	7,160
Crops.....	do.	2,020	1,750	1,810	1,890
Total cash receipts.....	do.	61,277	75,078	64,744	74,213
Cotton, lint and seed.....	do.	40,943	54,911	46,897	54,114
Other crops.....	do.	14,425	15,480	14,470	15,868
Cattle and hogs.....	do.	4,659	4,338	3,100	3,907
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	111	107	32	48
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	1,139	242	245	276

TABLE 35.--Cotton farms (large-scale), Delta: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959 ¹	1960 ¹	1961 ²
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	40,195	44,058	42,929	45,803
Feed purchased.....	do.	648	595	549	575
Livestock expense.....	do.	338	328	301	301
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	2,795	2,893	2,823	3,001
Poison.....	do.	1,473	1,191	1,195	1,639
Other crop expense.....	do.	2,220	2,267	2,414	2,753
Ginning.....	do.	3,487	4,681	4,196	4,708
Machinery.....	do.	9,572	9,554	11,954	12,106
Machine work hired.....	do.	1,506	1,733	1,659	2,176
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	1,118	1,160	1,239	1,310
Labor, hired and cropper.....	do.	15,512	18,000	14,849	15,413
Taxes.....	do.	1,279	1,408	1,516	1,587
Other.....	do.	247	248	234	234
Net cash farm income.....	do.	21,082	31,020	21,815	28,410
Perquisites for cropper labor.....	do.	569	434	449	429
Total value of perquisites.....	do.	1,786	1,647	1,650	1,633
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	-792	81	435	-150
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	-1,239	-1,096	1,025	915
Gross farm income.....	do.	62,271	76,806	66,829	75,696
Operating expenses.....	do.	42,003	45,588	42,353	45,317
Net farm income.....	do.	20,268	31,218	24,476	30,379
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	17,238	26,456	20,568	25,529
Charge for capital at current interest rates..	do.	10,996	11,169	13,558	13,082
Return to operator and family labor.....	do.	9,272	20,049	10,918	17,297
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ³ ...	do.	9,208	9,384	9,647	10,080
Return to operator and family labor.....	do.	11,060	21,834	14,829	20,299

¹ Revised. ² Preliminary. ³ Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

**TABLE 36.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)**

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959 ¹	1960 ¹	1961 ²
Gross farm income.....	108	123	107	122
Net farm income.....	111	154	121	150
Net farm production.....	101	124	109	119
Crop yields per acre.....	95	118	103	111
Production per hour of man labor.....	96	119	121	125
Production per unit of input.....	96	116	109	114
Operating expense per unit of production.....	104	87	91	89
Total cost per unit of production.....	100	86	92	89
Power and machinery(quantity).....	99	95	99	101
Prices received for products sold.....	108	102	100	104
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor ³	100	101	102	103

¹ Revised. ² Preliminary. ³ Includes cropper labor.

COTTON FARMS, BLACK PRAIRIE, TEXAS³

The Black Prairie is a long narrow area running north and south in the eastern part of Texas (fig. 1, p. iv), named for its black soils.

Both acreage and production of cotton in the area have declined in relation to respective totals for the United States. From 1945 to 1960, the percentage of the U.S. cotton acreage in the Black Prairie declined to 9 from about 14 percent. During the same period, cotton production declined to 3.5 from 7.5 percent of the U.S. total. Per acre cotton yields in the Black Prairie have not

kept pace with those for the country as a whole.

In 1961, net farm incomes on typical Black Prairie cotton farms averaged \$3,502 per farm. This increase of 22 percent above 1960 was due to (1) higher prices received for cotton lint, cottonseed, corn, and cattle, (2) a small increase in the acreage of cotton, and (3) record yields of crops other than cotton. The yield of cotton was 8 percent below 1960 and 17 percent below 1957-59. Rainfall was sufficient in 1961 for good growth of cotton but root rot caused severe damage.

³As a result of new information obtained from the 1959 census of agriculture and from a USDA field survey in 1961 this series has been revised back to 1955. The most important change was an increase in the average size of farm.

TABLE 37.--Cotton farms, Black Prairie, Texas: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons¹

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ²
Land in farm.....	Acre	224	237	249	261
Cropland harvested.....	do.	132	148	155	152
Crops harvested:					
Cotton.....	do.	55.2	68.0	75.8	77.6
Corn.....	do.	25.6	24.6	24.0	20.3
Oats.....	do.	12.7	14.9	14.9	20.3
Grain sorghum.....	do.	25.4	28.5	28.8	20.3
Hay and forage.....	do.	12.9	11.8	11.5	12.5
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Cotton.....	Pound	201	199	181	167
Corn.....	Bushel	26.1	29.2	24.9	30.6
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	13.6	14.4	15.8	16.0
Milk cows.....	do.	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0
Beef cows.....	do.	5.9	6.5	7.3	7.6
Chickens.....	do.	60	63	60	59
Pigs raised.....	do.	6.5	7.2	5.8	5.8
Tractors on farm.....	do.	1.62	1.71	1.80	1.89
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,260	3,340	3,190	3,060
Operator and family.....	do.	2,290	2,310	2,310	2,300
Hired.....	do.	970	1,030	880	760
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	37,670	42,550	47,020	49,630
Land and buildings.....	do.	31,130	34,980	39,200	41,550
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	4,450	4,900	5,240	5,610
Livestock.....	do.	1,570	2,160	2,080	1,960
Crops.....	do.	520	510	500	510
Total cash receipts.....	do.	6,502	7,184	7,175	7,676
Cotton, lint and seed.....	do.	3,570	4,261	4,268	4,627
Other crops.....	do.	1,701	1,866	1,810	1,798
Cattle.....	do.	462	502	594	529
Hogs.....	do.	173	190	143	152
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	273	249	234	237
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	323	116	126	333

TABLE 37.--Cotton farms, Black Prairie, Texas: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons¹--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ²
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	4,303	4,906	4,860	4,810
Feed purchased.....	do.	160	166	151	149
Livestock expense.....	do.	53	55	57	56
Poison.....	do.	114	116	161	183
Other crop expense.....	do.	365	459	523	562
Ginning.....	do.	369	466	469	443
Machinery.....	do.	1,866	2,045	2,099	2,103
Machine work hired.....	do.	291	346	361	346
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	207	255	220	220
Labor hired.....	do.	659	759	558	471
Taxes.....	do.	152	169	189	203
Other.....	do.	67	70	72	74
Net cash farm income.....	do.	2,199	2,278	2,315	2,866
Value of perquisites.....	do.	580	586	577	573
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	79	9	12	136
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	69	68	-26	-73
Gross farm income.....	do.	7,161	7,779	7,764	8,385
Operating expenses.....	do.	4,234	4,838	4,886	4,883
Net farm income.....	do.	2,927	2,941	2,878	3,502
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	2,491	2,492	2,418	2,943
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	2,038	2,235	2,932	2,839
Return per hour to operator and family.....	do.	.39	.31	-.02	.29
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ³	do.	1,637	1,852	2,039	2,144
Return per hour to operator and family.....	do.	.56	.47	.36	.59

¹ Revised. ² Preliminary. ³ Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

TABLE 38.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons¹
(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ²
Gross farm income.....	92	109	108	117
Net farm income.....	90	100	98	120
Net farm production.....	88	115	116	111
Crop yields per acre.....	88	101	94	95
Production per hour of man labor.....	78	112	118	118
Production per unit of input.....	91	106	105	100
Operating expense per unit of production.....	109	99	100	104
Total cost per unit of production.....	107	97	101	106
Power and machinery (quantity).....	88	106	112	117
Prices received for products sold.....	108	98	97	107
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	98	102	103	102

¹ Revised. ² Preliminary.

NONIRRIGATED COTTON FARMS, HIGH PLAINS, TEXAS

The High Plains of Texas (fig. 1, p. iv) is a highly specialized cotton-producing area. In 1959, 87 percent of all farms were classified as cotton farms. Grain sorghum is the only crop other than cotton with significant acreage.

Rainfall in this area averages about 19 inches per year, but is highly variable. A period of several years with significantly low rainfall may be followed by a period with high rainfall.

In 1961, net farm income on typical non-irrigated cotton farms averaged about \$13,328 per farm. This was about 47 percent above 1960, and was a record high. The increase in income was due to (1) higher prices received for cotton lint, cottonseed, grain sorghum, and beef cattle, (2) increased acreage of cotton, and (3) increased yields per acre. Yields per acre of both cotton and grain sorghum were the highest on record in 1961. It was the fifth consecutive year that yields per acre had been above average.

TABLE 39.--Cotton farms (nonirrigated), High Plains, Texas: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	404	416	426	436
Cropland harvested.....	do.	302	318	322	289
Crops harvested:					
Cotton.....	do.	112.8	117.6	118.2	136.9
Grain sorghum.....	do.	183.4	196.0	196.9	144.9
Forage.....	do.	6.6	4.8	6.5	7.3
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Cotton.....	Pound	247	237	279	308
Grain sorghum.....	Cwt.	10.8	11.2	15.0	18.0
Forage.....	Ton	1.7	1.2	2.0	2.6
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7
Milk cows.....	do.	.9	.9	.9	.9
Beef cows.....	do.	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Chickens.....	do.	47	48	46	46
Pigs raised.....	do.	4.8	5.8	4.4	4.2
Tractors on farm.....	do.	1.95	1.97	1.98	2.00
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,390	3,690	3,230	3,170
Operator and family.....	do.	2,210	2,170	2,220	2,180
Hired.....	do.	1,180	1,520	1,010	990
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	53,500	58,340	59,140	60,750
Land and buildings.....	do.	45,440	49,920	50,690	52,320
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	7,160	7,370	7,470	7,470
Livestock.....	do.	570	750	680	660
Crops.....	do.	330	300	300	300
Total cash receipts.....	do.	12,877	12,795	15,367	19,970
Cotton, lint and seed.....	do.	9,214	9,173	10,735	14,760
Other crops.....	do.	2,904	2,998	4,071	4,031
Cattle.....	do.	146	168	164	158
Hogs.....	do.	137	157	115	124
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	192	181	185	186
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	284	118	97	711

TABLE 39. --Cotton farms (nonirrigated), High Plains, Texas: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	6,100	6,626	6,820	7,446
Feed purchased.....	do.	156	162	152	151
Livestock expense.....	do.	46	48	48	46
Poison.....	do.	10	0	25	46
Other crop expense.....	do.	241	208	444	510
Ginning.....	do.	903	920	1,108	1,433
Machinery.....	do.	3,103	3,332	3,205	3,394
Machine work hired.....	do.	445	441	722	786
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	151	181	116	146
Labor hired.....	do.	697	943	561	464
Taxes.....	do.	306	348	396	427
Other.....	do.	42	43	43	43
Net cash farm income.....	do.	6,777	6,169	8,547	12,524
Value of perquisites.....	do.	641	637	641	651
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	39	-7	15	25
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	46	162	-112	128
Gross farm income.....	do.	13,557	13,425	16,023	20,646
Operating expenses.....	do.	6,054	6,464	6,932	7,318
Net farm income.....	do.	7,503	6,961	9,091	13,328
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	6,393	5,899	7,639	11,200
Charge for capital at current interest rates..	do.	2,874	3,038	3,681	3,472
Return per hour to operator and family labor..	do.	2.09	1.81	2.44	4.52
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ² ...	do.	2,304	2,513	2,558	2,622
Return per hour to operator and family labor..	do.	2.35	2.05	2.94	4.91

¹ Preliminary. ² Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

TABLE 40. --Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	77	99	118	152
Net farm income.....	66	93	121	178
Net farm production.....	72	103	128	143
Crop yields per acre.....	73	96	117	132
Production per hour of man labor.....	72	94	134	153
Production per unit of input.....	74	99	120	132
Operating expense per unit of production.....	150	104	90	85
Total cost per unit of production.....	154	103	87	82
Power and machinery (quantity).....	103	102	101	102
Prices received for products sold.....	110	97	95	106
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	96	101	106	108

¹ Preliminary

IRRIGATED COTTON FARMS, HIGH PLAINS, TEXAS

Organization of irrigated cotton farms in the High Plains of Texas (fig. 1, p. iv), is similar to that of the nonirrigated farms. But more insecticides and fertilizer are used on the irrigated than on the nonirrigated farms. Yields per acre are more than twice the yields on the farms with no irrigation.

From 1944 to 1960, the percentage of U.S. cotton acreage in the High Plains increased to 13 from 5 percent. Most of this increase resulted from an increase in land irrigation. From 1944 to 1959, the proportion of all farms with irrigation increased to 71 from 5 percent.

Farms with irrigation usually have some crops grown without irrigation.

In 1961, net farm income on typical irrigated cotton farms in the area averaged about \$22,447. This was about 59 percent above 1960, and a record high for these farms. The increase in net income was due to (1) higher prices received for cotton lint, cottonseed, grain sorghum, and beef cattle, (2) increased acreage of cotton, and (3) increased crop yields. Yields per acre of both cotton and grain sorghum were at a record high. It was the fifth consecutive year they had been above average.

TABLE 41. -- Cotton farms (irrigated), High Plains, Texas: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	351	360	369	378
Cropland harvested.....	do.	287	288	284	274
Crops harvested:					
Cotton: nonirrigated.....	do.	29.0	30.2	26.1	26.4
irrigated.....	do.	118.3	121.0	128.0	149.8
Grain sorghum: nonirrigated.....	do.	34.9	89.9	74.0	52.8
irrigated.....	do.	51.2	44.0	53.6	43.2
Forage.....	do.	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.3
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Cotton: nonirrigated.....	Pound	259	261	298	330
irrigated.....	do.	513	528	521	577
Grain sorghum: nonirrigated.....	Cwt.	12.4	12.6	17.1	20.0
irrigated.....	do.	29.5	27.8	30.7	38.4
Forage.....	Ton	2.4	2.0	3.0	3.2
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	7.4	7.6	8.0	8.2
Milk cows.....	do.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Chickens.....	do.	47	48	46	46
Pigs raised.....	do.	12.9	14.5	9.9	8.9
Tractors on farm.....	do.	2.38	2.40	2.44	2.45
Total labor used.....	Hour	6,720	7,280	7,130	7,900
Operator and family.....	do.	2,530	2,590	2,590	2,600
Hired.....	do.	4,190	4,690	4,540	5,300
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	103,040	112,170	113,950	117,310
Land and buildings.....	do.	87,570	96,300	98,070	101,300
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	13,940	14,140	14,320	14,470
Livestock.....	do.	990	1,300	1,170	1,160
Crops.....	do.	540	430	390	380
Total cash receipts.....	do.	27,558	27,537	28,607	38,543
Cotton, lint and seed.....	do.	22,802	23,442	23,938	33,366
Other crops.....	do.	3,638	3,082	3,813	3,971
Cattle.....	do.	256	282	281	257
Hogs.....	do.	423	425	277	303
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	182	172	177	179
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	257	134	121	467

TABLE 41.--Cotton farms (irrigated), High Plains, Texas: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	14,310	15,437	15,509	17,261
Feed purchased.....	do.	186	194	183	181
Livestock expense.....	do.	52	54	55	53
Poison.....	do.	148	19	179	116
Irrigation expense.....	do.	2,933	3,299	2,932	2,862
Other crop expense.....	do.	700	711	863	1,291
Ginning.....	do.	2,233	2,370	2,501	3,235
Machinery purchased.....	do.	1,553	1,760	1,618	1,767
Other machinery expense.....	do.	2,878	2,914	3,329	3,424
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	230	237	227	227
Labor hired.....	do.	2,960	3,391	3,084	3,537
Taxes.....	do.	384	434	484	514
Other.....	do.	53	54	54	54
Net cash farm income.....	do.	13,248	12,100	13,098	21,282
Value of perquisites.....	do.	896	893	897	906
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	11	-13	8	-35
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	72	311	115	294
Gross farm income.....	do.	28,465	28,417	29,512	39,414
Operating expenses.....	do.	14,238	15,126	15,394	16,967
Net farm income.....	do.	14,227	13,291	14,118	22,447
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	12,111	11,264	11,864	18,863
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	5,664	6,021	7,195	6,833
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	3.38	2.81	2.67	6.01
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ²	do.	4,540	4,940	5,030	5,191
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	3.83	3.22	3.51	6.64

¹ Preliminary. ² Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

TABLE 42.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons (1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	94	100	104	138
Net farm income.....	88	93	99	158
Net farm production.....	88	102	108	130
Crop yields per acre.....	90	101	107	121
Production per hour of man labor.....	82	94	102	110
Production per unit of input.....	86	98	103	115
Operating expense per unit of production.....	115	104	100	92
Total cost per unit of production.....	111	105	100	89
Power and machinery (quantity).....	101	100	100	101
Prices received for products sold.....	109	99	96	107
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	96	103	104	104

¹ Preliminary.

COTTON-SPECIALTY CROP FARMS, SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

The San Joaquin Valley of California is a relatively new cotton-producing area (fig. 1, p. iv). In 1961, production of cotton in this area was more than four times as much as in 1945, and was nearly 11 percent of the U.S. production.

The San Joaquin Valley has many types of relatively specialized farms. In 1959, only 18 percent of the commercial farms were classified by the census as cotton farms. Cotton farms in this area usually have few other enterprises.

Cotton-specialty crop farms range in size from 220 to 420 acres of cropland. Potatoes

are the only specialty crop included in the data presented here. Other specialty crops are grown on only a few of these farms.

In 1961, net farm incomes on cotton-specialty crop farms averaged \$16,324, 59 percent below 1960. Lower incomes were due to fewer acres of cotton and lower prices received for potatoes and alfalfa. From 1960 to 1961, the average prices received for potatoes declined to \$1.52 from \$2.53 per hundred pounds and the price received for alfalfa hay declined to \$21.30 from \$27.70 per ton.

TABLE 43.--Cotton-specialty crop farms, San Joaquin Valley, California: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	329	334	338	342
Cropland harvested.....	do.	312	315	319	322
Crops harvested:					
Cotton.....	do.	123	138	143	125
Alfalfa hay.....	do.	61	62	65	66
Potatoes.....	do.	79	65	68	80
Barley.....	do.	49	51	43	51
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Cotton.....	Pound	1,040	1,050	958	986
Alfalfa hay.....	Ton	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Potatoes.....	Cwt.	294	330	332	333
Barley.....	Bushel	50.8	50.3	53.4	54.5
Total labor used.....	Hour	12,720	13,060	13,170	13,220
Operator and family.....	do.	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
Hired.....	do.	10,120	10,460	10,570	10,620
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	250,160	270,720	276,800	278,360
Land and buildings.....	do.	212,030	231,060	230,990	231,790
Irrigation system.....	do.	16,620	17,290	22,940	22,940
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	21,510	22,370	22,870	23,630
Total cash receipts.....	do.	102,582	127,507	117,966	100,025
Cotton, lint and seed.....	do.	45,805	51,409	49,528	49,473
Potatoes.....	do.	46,790	65,422	57,117	40,493
Alfalfa hay.....	do.	7,464	8,060	9,002	7,029
Barley.....	do.	2,523	2,616	2,319	3,030

TABLE 43.-- Cotton-specialty crop farms, San Joaquin Valley, California: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	70,462	70,766	84,281	84,386
Labor hired.....	do.	9,728	10,564	10,671	10,350
Poison.....	do.	1,524	1,780	2,318	2,216
Fertilizer.....	do.	4,046	4,224	4,646	4,791
Other crop expense.....	do.	8,447	5,621	6,311	9,062
Operating cost of machinery.....	do.	5,251	5,768	6,117	5,934
Machinery purchased.....	do.	4,341	4,517	4,694	4,778
Machine work hired.....	do.	21,040	20,887	23,335	26,985
Ginning.....	do.	4,180	4,811	4,671	4,252
Farm buildings.....	do.	215	218	253	252
Irrigation facilities.....	do.	1,654	1,717	7,887	2,221
Irrigation water.....	do.	5,385	5,653	8,251	8,266
Taxes.....	do.	3,002	3,248	3,211	3,350
Workmen's compensation.....	do.	624	701	850	859
Other.....	do.	1,025	1,057	1,066	1,070
Net cash farm income.....	do.	32,120	56,741	33,685	15,639
Value of perquisites.....	do.	678	690	690	685
Change in inventory.....	do.	79	78	5,666	0
Gross farm income.....	do.	103,260	128,197	118,656	100,710
Operating expenses.....	do.	70,383	70,688	78,615	84,386
Net farm income.....	do.	32,877	57,509	40,041	16,324
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	27,953	48,736	33,648	13,718
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	14,049	15,072	18,600	18,546
Return to operator and family labor.....	do.	18,828	42,437	21,441	-2,222
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ²	do.	11,773	12,636	13,341	13,257
Return to operator and family labor.....	do.	21,104	44,873	26,700	3,067

¹ Preliminary. ² Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

TABLE 44.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	100	124	115	98
Net farm income.....	130	175	122	50
Net farm production.....	89	103	104	108
Crop yields per acre.....	89	106	103	104
Production per hour of man labor.....	89	100	100	104
Production per unit of input.....	98	103	98	98
Operating expense per unit of production.....	97	98	109	111
Total cost per unit of production.....	98	99	109	110
Power and machinery.....	99	100	112	112
Prices received for products sold.....	114	121	112	91
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	96	101	107	108

¹ Preliminary.

MEDIUM-SIZED COTTON-GENERAL CROP FARMS, SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

Most of the medium-sized cotton-general crop farms in the San Joaquin Valley are located in the eastern part of the area (fig. 1, p. iv).

Farm practices on cotton-general crop farms in this size group are similar to practices on cotton-specialty crop farms. All cotton is harvested with mechanical pickers.

Medium-sized cotton-general crop farms range in size from 220 to 420 acres of cropland, which are devoted to the production of cotton, alfalfa, and feed grains.

In 1961, net farm incomes on these farms averaged \$25,826, about the same as in 1960. The effect of higher yields per acre and higher prices received for cotton lint, cottonseed, and barley was offset by smaller acreages of cotton.

TABLE 45. --Cotton-general crop farms, (medium-sized) San Joaquin Valley, California:
Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	329	334	338	342
Cropland harvested.....	do.	312	316	319	322
Crops harvested:					
Cotton.....	do.	133	146	152	135
Alfalfa hay.....	do.	116	112	111	123
Barley.....	do.	45	41	35	39
Corn.....	do.	18	17	21	25
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Cotton.....	Pound	1,040	1,050	958	986
Alfalfa hay.....	Ton	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Barley.....	Bushel	50.8	50.3	53.4	54.5
Corn.....	do.	57.0	60.6	60.5	60.5
Total labor used.....	Hour	9,880	10,320	10,380	10,010
Operator and family.....	do.	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
Hired.....	do.	7,280	7,720	7,780	7,410
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	254,920	275,680	274,160	275,530
Land and buildings.....	do.	212,030	231,060	230,990	231,880
Irrigation system.....	do.	18,490	19,210	19,210	19,210
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	24,400	25,410	23,960	24,440
Total cash receipts.....	do.	67,867	72,947	71,642	70,950
Cotton, lint and seed.....	do.	50,067	54,852	52,640	53,431
Alfalfa hay.....	do.	14,056	14,560	15,374	13,100
Barley.....	do.	2,334	2,103	1,888	2,317
Corn.....	do.	1,410	1,432	1,740	2,102

**TABLE 45.-- Cotton-general crop farms, (medium-sized) San Joaquin Valley, California:
Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued**

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	41,117	44,732	46,160	45,816
Labor hired.....	do.	6,951	7,797	7,647	7,118
Poison.....	do.	1,528	1,741	1,902	1,722
Fertilizer.....	do.	2,520	3,005	3,294	3,126
Other crop expense.....	do.	1,578	1,583	1,628	1,688
Operating cost of machinery.....	do.	5,192	5,690	5,861	5,682
Machinery purchased.....	do.	4,956	5,165	4,455	5,116
Machine work hired.....	do.	2,402	2,544	3,858	4,048
Ginning.....	do.	4,553	5,090	4,966	4,592
Farm buildings	do.	214	218	218	217
Irrigation facilities.....	do.	1,837	1,906	1,827	1,827
Irrigation water.....	do.	5,061	5,333	5,784	5,824
Taxes.....	do.	3,059	3,308	3,250	3,400
Workmen's compensation.....	do.	441	501	609	591
Other.....	do.	825	851	861	865
Net cash farm income.....	do.	26,750	28,215	25,482	25,134
Value of perquisites.....	do.	688	690	690	692
Change in inventory.....	do.	79	78	0	0
Gross farm income.....	do.	68,555	73,637	72,332	71,642
Operating expenses.....	do.	41,038	44,654	46,160	45,816
Net farm income.....	do.	27,517	28,983	26,172	25,826
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	23,449	24,562	21,993	21,703
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	13,992	15,122	17,899	17,959
Return to operator and family labor.....	do.	13,525	13,861	8,273	7,867
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ²	do.	11,673	12,641	12,690	12,724
Return to operator and family labor.....	do.	15,844	16,342	13,482	13,102

¹ Preliminary. ² Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

**TABLE 46.-- Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors,
1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)**

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	92	107	106	105
Net farm income.....	96	105	95	94
Net farm production.....	88	107	103	99
Crop yields per acre.....	84	101	93	96
Production per hour of man labor.....	87	102	98	98
Production per unit of input.....	93	102	98	96
Operating expense per unit of production.....	100	103	109	112
Total cost per unit of production.....	101	101	108	111
Power and machinery.....	97	100	95	95
Prices received for products sold.....	105	101	103	105
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	95	103	106	108

¹ Preliminary.

LARGE COTTON-GENERAL CROP FARMS, SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

Large cotton-general crop farms in the San Joaquin Valley tend to be concentrated in the western part of the cotton-producing area (fig. 1, page iv). The chief crops, as on the medium-sized cotton-general crop farms, are cotton, alfalfa, and feed grains. Except for grapes and potatoes, the number of farms with other enterprises is relatively small.

The typical farms included in this study range in size from 640 to 1,600 acres of

cropland with the only crops cotton, alfalfa, and feed grains. Yields and practices are similar to those on the other two types of farms reported for the San Joaquin Valley except that less machine work is hired.

In 1961, net farm incomes on the typical large cotton-general crop farms averaged \$80,904, about the same as in 1960. The effect of higher yields per acre and higher prices for cotton lint, cottonseed, and barley was offset by smaller acreages of cotton.

**TABLE 47.--Cotton-general crop farms, (large) San Joaquin Valley, California:
Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons**

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	1,201	1,217	1,235	1,252
Cropland harvested.....	do.	1,075	1,090	1,108	1,124
Crops harvested:					
Cotton.....	do.	426	480	507	437
Alfalfa hay.....	do.	286	290	287	319
Barley.....	do.	278	262	247	281
Corn.....	do.	17	17	18	19
Fallow.....	do.	68	41	49	68
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Cotton.....	Pound	1,040	1,050	958	986
Alfalfa hay.....	Ton	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Barley.....	Bushel	50.8	50.3	53.4	54.5
Corn.....	do.	57.0	60.6	60.5	60.5
Total labor used.....	Hour	29,110	31,560	32,260	30,350
Operator and family.....	do.	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
Hired.....	do.	26,510	28,960	29,660	27,750
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	865,990	938,220	938,820	944,860
Land and buildings.....	do.	758,570	826,140	828,110	832,710
Irrigation system.....	do.	41,870	46,390	46,390	46,390
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	65,550	65,690	64,320	65,760
Total cash receipts.....	do.	211,607	236,373	229,669	225,217
Cotton, lint and seed.....	do.	161,084	183,798	175,105	172,953
Alfalfa hay.....	do.	34,774	37,700	39,750	33,974
Barley.....	do.	14,418	13,443	13,322	16,692
Corn.....	do.	1,331	1,432	1,492	1,598

TABLE 47. --Cotton-general crop farms, (large) San Joaquin Valley, California:
Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	130,320	146,172	151,299	145,341
Labor hired.....	do.	27,764	30,929	31,408	29,051
Poison.....	do.	4,628	5,562	6,227	5,467
Fertilizer.....	do.	7,635	9,431	10,991	10,136
Other crop expense.....	do.	6,305	6,454	6,595	6,615
Operating cost of machinery.....	do.	14,967	16,651	17,790	16,941
Machinery purchased.....	do.	15,598	15,422	10,440	10,643
Machine work hired.....	do.	4,160	4,399	11,520	11,458
Ginning.....	do.	14,545	16,733	16,563	14,865
Farm buildings.....	do.	1,037	1,055	1,055	1,047
Irrigation facilities.....	do.	5,692	9,164	4,396	4,396
Irrigation water.....	do.	14,171	15,330	19,293	19,249
Taxes.....	do.	10,444	11,354	10,868	11,400
Workmen's compensation.....	do.	1,783	2,054	2,503	2,411
Other.....	do.	1,591	1,634	1,650	1,662
Net cash farm income.....	do.	81,287	90,201	78,370	79,876
Value of perquisites.....	do.	1,017	1,035	1,035	1,028
Change in inventory.....	do.	2,721	4,768	0	0
Gross farm income.....	do.	212,624	237,408	230,704	226,245
Operating expenses.....	do.	127,599	141,404	151,299	145,341
Net farm income.....	do.	85,025	96,004	79,405	80,904
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	72,424	81,359	66,727	67,987
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	47,493	51,702	61,101	61,247
Return to operator and family labor.....	do.	37,532	44,302	18,304	19,657
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ²	do.	39,573	43,186	43,264	43,294
Return to operator and family labor.....	do.	45,452	52,818	36,141	37,610

¹ Preliminary. ² Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

TABLE 48. --Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors,
1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	91	112	109	106
Net farm income.....	94	113	93	95
Net farm production.....	88	110	107	101
Crop yields per acre.....	84	101	94	96
Production per hour of man labor.....	87	102	96	96
Production per unit of input.....	93	103	97	95
Operating expense per unit of production.....	102	101	111	113
Total cost per unit of production.....	101	100	109	112
Power and machinery.....	96	100	97	97
Prices received for products sold.....	104	101	101	105
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	95	103	105	106

¹ Preliminary.

PEANUT-COTTON FARMS, SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAINS

The Southeast is the largest peanut area in the United States. In the census year 1959, about half the acreage of peanuts in the United States was in this area. More than two-thirds of the acreage of peanuts in the Southeast is in the Southern Coastal Plains area in Georgia and Alabama (fig. 1, p. iv). About 2 percent of both the U.S. acreage and production of cotton was in the Southern Coastal Plains--about the same as in the late forties. Typical farms in the Coastal Plains on which both peanuts and cotton are grown range in size from 20 to 120 acres of cropland.

Farms on which tobacco is grown are excluded from the series.

In 1961, net incomes on these farms were the highest on record, 24 percent above 1960 and 15 percent above the previous record in 1958. The increase was due to (1) higher prices received for cottonseed, peanuts, cattle, hogs, and corn, and (2) increased acreages of cotton and peanuts. The increase in acreage of cotton and peanuts more than offset the decrease in the acreage of corn.

TABLE 49.--Peanut-cotton farms, Southern Coastal Plains: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	163	170	177	184
Cropland harvested.....	do.	62	68	69	71
Crops harvested:					
Cotton.....	do.	8.4	11.4	12.2	13.7
Corn.....	do.	27.7	28.7	28.7	28.8
Peanuts.....	do.	17.5	18.8	19.5	21.7
Peanut hay ²	do.	7.0	5.8	5.9	5.9
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Cotton.....	Pound	377	347	403	323
Corn.....	Bushel	30.9	29.9	33.2	42.9
Peanuts.....	Pound	966	956	1,264	1,237
Peanut hay.....	Ton	.66	.64	.75	.71
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.5
Milk cows.....	do.	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Beef cows.....	do.	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2
Pigs raised.....	do.	45.9	50.3	50.3	48.2
Tractors on farm.....	do.	.89	.94	.98	1.02
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,510	3,800	3,980	3,910
Operator and family.....	do.	2,750	2,940	2,970	2,980
Hired.....	do.	760	860	1,010	930
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	13,800	15,860	16,500	17,180
Land and buildings.....	do.	9,750	11,320	12,000	12,600
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	2,440	2,670	2,810	2,850
Livestock.....	do.	1,140	1,390	1,250	1,270
Crops.....	do.	470	480	440	460
Total cash receipts.....	do.	5,291	5,280	6,487	7,232
Cotton, lint and seed.....	do.	1,169	1,455	1,726	1,573
Peanuts.....	do.	1,603	1,551	2,260	2,808
Other crops.....	do.	571	487	594	913
Cattle.....	do.	364	448	389	328
Hogs.....	do.	1,249	1,151	1,317	1,358
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	140	132	148	144
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	195	56	53	108

TABLE 49.--Peanut-cotton farms, Southern Coastal Plains: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	3,201	3,497	3,753	3,870
Feed purchased.....	do.	132	150	140	135
Livestock expense.....	do.	31	31	31	32
Seed.....	do.	248	249	274	283
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	630	700	726	747
Poison.....	do.	90	104	193	244
Other crop expense.....	do.	14	15	15	16
Ginning.....	do.	74	96	125	115
Machinery.....	do.	1,259	1,350	1,300	1,379
Machine work hired.....	do.	209	221	287	305
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	126	133	133	133
Labor hired.....	do.	299	352	429	375
Taxes.....	do.	74	80	84	89
Other.....	do.	15	16	16	17
Net cash farm income.....	do.	2,090	1,783	2,734	3,362
Value of perquisites.....	do.	505	500	511	509
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	8	28	-49	52
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	116	117	22	58
Gross farm income.....	do.	5,804	5,808	6,949	7,793
Operating expenses.....	do.	3,085	3,380	3,731	3,812
Net farm income.....	do.	2,719	2,428	3,218	3,981
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	2,313	2,058	2,704	3,345
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	826	942	1,108	1,115
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.69	.51	.71	.96
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ³	do.	657	751	794	823
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.75	.57	.82	1.06

¹ Preliminary. ² Hay saved from peanuts picked and threshed. ³ Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

TABLE 50.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons

(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	95	100	120	134
Net farm income.....	100	89	118	147
Net farm production.....	93	109	130	137
Crop yields per acre.....	92	96	117	117
Production per hour of man labor.....	84	101	115	123
Production per unit of input.....	96	101	111	114
Operating expense per unit of production.....	98	100	93	91
Total cost per unit of production.....	103	101	92	88
Power and machinery (quantity).....	86	105	106	108
Prices received for products sold.....	105	94	95	101
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	99	100	99	99

¹ Preliminary.

MEDIUM-SIZED TOBACCO-COTTON FARMS, COASTAL PLAIN, NORTH CAROLINA

Flue-cured tobacco is the leading source of income on medium-sized tobacco-cotton farms in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina (fig. 1, p. iv). In the 10-year period 1951-60, receipts from tobacco averaged from 74 to 82 percent of total cash receipts per farm. In addition to tobacco these farms also produced cotton, corn, small grains, soybeans, hay, and livestock. The average size of farm was 100 acres. The main sources of labor were the operator, his family, and a sharecropper.

In 1961, net farm income averaged \$3,864 per farm, nearly 11 percent higher than in 1960. Increases in prices received for tobacco and cotton and in amount of cotton produced were the major factors contributing to the higher incomes. The average price received for tobacco in 1961 was about \$4 per hundred pounds above the previous year, and receipts from tobacco increased despite slightly lower yields. Receipts from cotton were higher than in 1960 because of increases in acreage and yield as well as the higher average price received.

Table 51. --Tobacco-cotton farms (medium-sized), Coastal Plain, North Carolina: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	100	100	100	100
Cropland harvested.....	do.	36	37	37	36
Other land.....	do.	64	63	63	64
Crops harvested:					
Tobacco.....	do.	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Cotton.....	do.	4.1	4.7	4.6	4.8
Corn.....	do.	16.3	17.2	17.0	13.6
Hay.....	do.	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.5
Other crops.....	do.	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.3
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Tobacco.....	Pound	1,603	1,540	1,900	1,860
Cotton.....	do.	404	383	282	342
Corn.....	Bushel	41.0	43.0	50.0	53.0
Hay.....	Ton	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Milk cows.....	do.	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Chickens.....	do.	67	70	67	65
Mules.....	do.	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1
Pigs raised.....	do.	19.2	21.3	20.0	18.9
Tractors on farm.....	do.	.70	.71	.71	.71
Total labor used.....	Hour	5,640	5,750	5,930	5,790
Operator and family.....	do.	2,460	2,500	2,570	2,500
Hired.....	do.	730	750	790	790
Cropper.....	do.	2,450	2,500	2,570	2,500
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	23,650	24,890	25,250	25,970
Land and buildings.....	do.	19,300	20,300	20,700	21,300
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	3,020	3,110	3,170	3,220
Livestock.....	do.	640	730	650	660
Crops.....	do.	690	750	730	790
Total cash receipts.....	do.	6,140	6,107	7,396	7,897
Tobacco.....	do.	4,598	4,649	6,042	6,307
Cotton.....	do.	599	613	460	607
Other crops.....	do.	349	345	392	431
Livestock and livestock products.....	do.	439	469	472	427
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	155	31	30	125

TABLE 51. --Tobacco-cotton farms (medium sized), Coastal Plain, North Carolina: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	4,041	4,192	4,680	4,791
Feed purchased and other livestock expense...	do.	193	201	199	194
Crop expense.....	do.	964	995	1,077	1,047
Machinery.....	do.	1,028	1,112	1,179	1,186
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	203	225	249	256
Labor hired.....	do.	445	471	495	523
Cropper labor.....	do.	1,007	976	1,259	1,357
General farm and miscellaneous.....	do.	201	212	222	228
Net cash farm income.....	do.	2,099	1,915	2,716	3,106
Perquisites for cropper labor.....	do.	423	404	402	406
Total value of perquisites.....	do.	1,136	1,104	1,102	1,119
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	8	13	19	-14
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	-50	-4	56	59
Gross farm income.....	do.	7,284	7,224	8,517	9,002
Operating expenses.....	do.	4,514	4,600	5,026	5,138
Net farm income.....	do.	2,770	2,624	3,491	3,864
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	2,359	2,224	2,934	3,247
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	1,370	1,441	1,595	1,636
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.57	.47	.74	.89
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ²	do.	1,038	1,092	1,115	1,143
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.70	.61	.93	1.09

¹ Preliminary. ² Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

TABLE 52. --Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	111	99	117	124
Net farm income.....	120	95	126	139
Net farm production.....	112	102	113	112
Crop yields per acre.....	93	97	113	114
Production per hour of man labor.....	97	100	108	109
Production per unit of input.....	103	100	109	109
Operating expense per unit of production.....	95	100	98	101
Total cost per unit of production.....	94	101	97	100
Power and machinery (quantity).....	99	100	102	103
Prices received for products sold.....	100	99	107	113
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor ²	97	100	107	112

¹ Preliminary. ² Includes cropper labor.

LARGE TOBACCO-COTTON FARMS, COASTAL PLAIN, NORTH CAROLINA

Large tobacco-cotton farms in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina (fig. 1, p. iv) average 170 acres of total land per farm. They are primarily cash crop farms, though livestock production has gained in importance in recent years. In the 10-year period 1951-1960 sales of tobacco varied between 71 and 84 percent of total cash receipts; receipts from cotton, the next important enterprise, accounted for 6 to 15 percent. Sales of livestock increased to around 10 percent of total cash receipts in 1960 from 5 percent in the early fifties. Hogs are the main

class of livestock marketed, with other livestock produced mostly for the home use of the operator and croppers.

In 1961, net farm income averaged \$5,275 per farm, almost 12 percent higher than in 1960. Income was higher in 1961 because of higher prices received for tobacco and cotton and increases in the acreage and yield of cotton. An increase of about \$4 per hundred pounds in the average price received for tobacco was responsible for the major portion of the rise in income.

TABLE 53.--Tobacco-cotton farms (large), Coastal Plain, North Carolina: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	170	170	170	170
Cropland harvested.....	do.	64	66	65	57
Other.....	do.	106	104	105	113
Crops harvested:					
Tobacco.....	do.	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5
Cotton.....	do.	6.5	7.4	7.2	7.7
Corn.....	do.	28.4	30.0	29.8	20.9
Hay.....	do.	7.9	7.5	7.1	7.1
Other.....	do.	17.0	16.9	17.0	16.5
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Tobacco.....	Pound	1,603	1,540	1,900	1,860
Cotton.....	do.	404	383	282	342
Corn.....	Bushel	41.0	43.0	50.0	53.0
Hay.....	Ton	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	5	5	5	5
Milk cows.....	do.	3	3	3	3
Chickens.....	do.	133	140	134	127
Mules.....	do.	2	1	1	1
Pigs raised.....	do.	30	36	36	36
Tractors on farm.....	do.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total labor used.....	Hour	8,460	8,700	8,980	8,800
Operator and family.....	do.	2,470	2,540	2,610	2,550
Hired.....	do.	1,060	1,090	1,150	1,150
Cropper.....	do.	4,930	5,070	5,220	5,100
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	41,280	43,020	43,500	44,880
Land and buildings.....	do.	33,210	34,510	35,190	36,210
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	5,540	5,650	5,710	5,840
Livestock.....	do.	1,330	1,580	1,340	1,460
Crops.....	do.	1,200	1,280	1,260	1,370
Total cash receipts.....	do.	10,121	10,198	12,284	13,077
Tobacco.....	do.	7,353	7,440	9,669	10,094
Cotton.....	do.	947	966	720	974
Other crops.....	do.	713	629	775	558
Livestock and livestock products.....	do.	851	1,109	1,067	1,128
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	257	54	53	323

TABLE 53. --Tobacco-cotton farms (large), Coastal Plain, North Carolina: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	7,316	7,610	8,586	8,732
Feed purchased and other livestock expense...	do.	357	383	380	388
Crop expense.....	do.	1,619	1,672	1,808	1,711
Machinery.....	do.	1,947	2,103	2,245	2,241
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	351	385	425	435
Hired labor.....	do.	644	689	724	762
Cropper labor.....	do.	2,071	2,033	2,641	2,822
General farm and miscellaneous.....	do.	327	345	363	373
Net cash farm income.....	do.	2,805	2,588	3,698	4,345
Perquisites for cropper labor.....	do.	1,087	1,038	1,036	1,042
Total value of perquisites.....	do.	1,918	1,857	1,859	1,878
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	36	48	105	--
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	-129	-36	92	94
Gross farm income.....	do.	12,075	12,103	14,248	14,955
Operating expenses.....	do.	8,532	8,684	9,530	9,680
Net farm income.....	do.	3,543	3,419	4,718	5,275
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	3,016	2,897	3,965	4,433
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	2,389	2,490	2,747	2,826
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.47	.37	.76	.96
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ²	do.	1,810	1,888	1,921	1,973
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.70	.60	1.07	1.29

¹ Preliminary. ² Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

TABLE 54. --Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons

(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	110	100	118	124
Net farm income.....	119	96	133	149
Net farm production.....	110	104	116	112
Crop yields per acre.....	93	98	113	113
Production per hour of man labor.....	96	101	109	108
Production per unit of input.....	101	102	110	109
Operating expense per unit of production.....	97	98	96	100
Total cost per unit of production.....	94	99	96	101
Power and machinery (quantity).....	103	99	100	102
Prices received for products sold.....	101	99	105	113
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor ²	96	100	108	113

¹ Preliminary. ² Includes cropper labor.

SMALL TOBACCO FARMS, COASTAL PLAIN, NORTH CAROLINA

Typical small farms in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina producing flue-cured tobacco average 50 acres (fig. 1, p. iv). About 85 percent of gross income is derived from the sale of tobacco. Some grain is produced for sale and small quantities of livestock and livestock products are marketed, but livestock production is primarily for home use. Most of the labor is provided by the operator and his family.

In 1961, net farm income on these farms averaged \$3,234, an increase of 7 percent from 1960. Income was higher mostly be-

cause of record high prices received for tobacco. Receipts per farm from tobacco averaged \$155 higher than in 1960 despite a slightly lower yield per acre.

Because fewer inputs were purchased in 1961, operating expenses were slightly lower than in 1960. The diversion of an average of 2 acres of corn per farm into the feed grain program reduced the inputs of seed, fertilizer, power, and labor enough to offset higher prices paid for goods and services on these farms. It also tended to reduce total farm output.

TABLE 55.--Tobacco farms (small), Coastal Plain, North Carolina: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	50	50	50	50
Cropland harvested.....	do.	19	19	19	18
Other.....	do.	31	31	31	32
Crops harvested:					
Tobacco.....	do.	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Corn.....	do.	9.6	10.0	9.9	7.9
Hay.....	do.	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0
Other.....	do.	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Tobacco.....	Pound	1,603	1,540	1,900	1860
Corn.....	Bushel	41.0	43.0	50.0	53.0
Hay.....	Ton	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	1	1	1	1
Milk cows.....	do.	1	1	1	1
Chickens.....	do.	61	64	61	60
Mules.....	do.	2	2	2	2
Pigs raised.....	do.	5	6	5	5
Tractors on farm.....	do.	0	0	0	0
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,150	3,200	3,350	3,260
Operator and family.....	do.	2,770	2,810	2,930	2,850
Hired.....	do.	380	390	420	410
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	11,790	12,400	12,600	12,940
Land and buildings.....	do.	9,670	10,150	10,350	10,650
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	1,270	1,300	1,310	1,330
Livestock.....	do.	440	510	510	500
Crops.....	do.	410	440	430	460
Total cash receipts.....	do.	3,104	3,118	3,958	4,153
Tobacco.....	do.	2,681	2,713	3,525	3,680
Other crops.....	do.	148	145	211	189
Livestock and livestock products.....	do.	219	245	207	208
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	56	15	15	76

TABLE 55.--Tobacco farms(small), Coastal Plain, North Carolina: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	1,506	1,570	1,664	1,649
Feed purchased and other livestock expense..	do.	204	209	195	198
Crop expense.....	do.	530	542	589	566
Machinery.....	do.	355	377	404	401
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	72	79	87	90
Labor hired.....	do.	237	248	268	269
General farm and miscellaneous.....	do.	108	115	121	125
Net cash farm income.....	do.	1,598	1,548	2,294	2,504
Value of perquisites.....	do.	723	704	706	715
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	13	10	8	0
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	-20	-6	2	15
Gross farm income.....	do.	3,840	3,832	4,672	4,868
Operating expenses.....	do.	1,526	1,576	1,662	1,634
Net farm income.....	do.	2,314	2,256	3,010	3,234
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	1,972	1,912	2,529	2,718
Charge for capital at current interest rates..	do.	686	720	798	817
Return per hour to operator and family labor..	do.	.59	.55	.75	.85
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ² ...	do.	520	546	559	572
Return per hour to operator and family labor..	do.	.65	.61	.84	.93

¹ Preliminary.

² Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

**TABLE 56.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59=100)**

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	111	100	122	127
Net farm income.....	115	98	130	140
Net farm production.....	112	101	116	113
Crop yields per acre.....	94	98	118	118
Production per hour of man labor.....	99	99	110	109
Production per unit of input.....	103	99	111	111
Operating expense per unit of production.....	95	102	94	95
Total cost per unit of production.....	93	103	94	97
Power and machinery(quantity).....	102	100	101	102
Prices received for products sold.....	99	101	107	114
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	98	101	103	106

¹ Preliminary.

TOBACCO-LIVESTOCK FARMS, INNER BLUEGRASS AREA, KENTUCKY⁴

Typical tobacco-livestock farms in the Inner Bluegrass Area of Kentucky (fig. 1, p. iv) produce burley tobacco, beef cattle (cow-calf plan), sheep, and hogs. Over the years tobacco has been the major enterprise. In the 10-year period 1951-60, receipts from tobacco ranged between 56 and 65 percent of total cash receipts. During this period receipts from the beef enterprise gained in importance while those from sheep, lambs, and wool declined. Receipts from hogs and feeder pigs varied considerably

from year to year, ranging from about \$400 to more than \$800 per farm.

In 1961, net farm income averaged \$7,451 per farm, an increase of about 2 percent from the 1960 return. Record high prices received for tobacco and an increase in production were the major factors contributing to the higher incomes. Production of tobacco per farm was higher than in 1960 due to a 6-percent increase in acreage allotments.

⁴On the basis of information from special surveys in the area, this series has been revised to show an increase in the average acreage of tobacco on the typical farms.

TABLE 57.--Tobacco-livestock farms, Inner Bluegrass Area, Kentucky: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons¹

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ²
Land in farm.....	Acre	204	208	212	214
Cropland harvested.....	do.	58	60	62	60
Pasture.....	do.	133	135	136	137
Crops harvested:					
Tobacco.....	do.	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.8
Corn for grain.....	do.	12.8	13.0	13.1	11.1
Small grains.....	do.	5.6	5.8	6.2	5.8
Hay.....	do.	32.6	33.8	35.3	35.6
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Tobacco.....	Pound	1,722	1,760	1,734	1,720
Corn for grain.....	Bushel	60	55	66	69
Wheat.....	do.	24	23	32	29
Hay.....	Ton	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	37.9	40.2	43.6	45.9
Beef cows.....	do.	23.8	25.1	27.0	28.0
Ewes.....	do.	58.7	56.8	59.8	58.5
Brood Sows.....	do.	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.8
Pigs raised.....	do.	34.4	39.5	36.1	37.2
Tractors on farm.....	do.	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.60
Total labor used.....	Hour	4,400	4,490	4,600	4,680
Operator and family.....	do.	2,630	2,690	2,750	2,810
Hired.....	do.	1,770	1,800	1,850	1,870
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	90,030	97,300	98,880	100,170
Land and buildings.....	do.	77,570	83,200	85,010	86,240
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	4,650	4,920	5,100	5,180
Livestock.....	do.	5,770	7,090	6,830	6,750
Crops.....	do.	2,040	2,090	1,940	2,000
Total cash receipts.....	do.	12,810	12,963	13,725	14,327
Tobacco.....	do.	7,752	7,997	8,311	9,021
Cattle and calves.....	do.	2,783	2,947	3,192	3,068
Hogs and pigs.....	do.	739	691	772	830
Sheep and lambs.....	do.	928	870	914	848
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	31	32	31	23
Wool.....	do.	262	236	279	257
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	315	190	226	280

TABLE 57.--Tobacco-livestock farms, Inner Bluegrass Area, Kentucky: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons¹--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE. 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ²
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	7,353	7,808	8,120	8,482
Feed purchased.....	do.	345	397	369	667
Livestock purchased.....	do.	801	852	969	917
Other livestock expense.....	do.	167	173	188	194
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	635	670	696	712
Other crop expense.....	do.	398	431	475	483
Machinery.....	do.	1,766	1,910	1,900	1,932
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	801	836	846	840
Labor hired.....	do.	1,524	1,600	1,705	1,730
Taxes.....	do.	432	451	459	466
Other.....	do.	484	488	513	541
Net cash farm income.....	do.	5,457	5,155	5,605	5,845
Value of perquisites.....	do.	1,310	1,383	1,398	1,412
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	282	205	295	196
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	62	141	20	-2
Gross farm income.....	do.	14,402	14,551	15,418	15,935
Operating expenses.....	do.	7,291	7,667	8,100	8,484
Net farm income.....	do.	7,111	6,884	7,318	7,451
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	6,057	5,834	6,150	6,261
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	4,622	4,982	6,063	5,647
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.95	.71	.46	.64
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ³	do.	3,800	4,106	4,184	4,245
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	1.26	1.03	1.14	1.14

¹ Revised. ² Preliminary. ³ Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

**TABLE 58.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons¹
(1957-59 = 100)**

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ²
Gross farm income.....	95	101	107	111
Net farm income.....	96	97	103	105
Net farm production.....	102	102	106	105
Crop yields per acre.....	97	101	103	101
Production per hour of man labor.....	96	99	101	98
Production per unit of input.....	102	99	101	98
Operating expense per unit of production.....	93	103	103	105
Total cost per unit of production.....	93	104	103	105
Power and machinery (quantity).....	95	102	102	102
Prices received for products sold.....	95	98	99	101
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	95	102	102	103

¹ Revised. ² Preliminary.

TOBACCO-DAIRY FARMS, INTERMEDIATE BLUEGRASS AREA, KENTUCKY

Tobacco-dairy farms in the Intermediate Bluegrass Area (fig. 1, p. iv) produce burley tobacco and manufacturing milk. Tobacco accounts for more than half of the cash receipts but the dairy enterprise has increased in importance in recent years. In 1961, receipts from tobacco and the dairy enterprise were 51 and 46 percent of total cash receipts, respectively.

Net farm income in 1961 was estimated at \$2,909 per farm, about 17 percent higher than in 1960. Increases from 1960 in amount of production and price received for tobacco and milk were largely responsible for the higher 1961 return. Production of tobacco increased as a result of an increase in acreage allotments. Higher milk production per cow was responsible for the increase in milk production per farm.

TABLE 59.--Tobacco-dairy farms, Intermediate Bluegrass Area, Kentucky: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	111	112	113	114
Cropland harvested.....	do.	25	25	25	24
Pasture.....	do.	81	82	83	83
Crops harvested:					
Tobacco.....	do.	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Corn for grain.....	do.	8.3	8.5	8.2	6.5
Hay.....	do.	14.2	14.3	14.6	15.6
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Tobacco.....	Pound	1,600	1,655	1,617	1,605
Corn for grain.....	Bushel	52	53	50	60
Hay.....	Ton	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.9
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	17.1	17.2	17.5	18.0
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.2
Milk production per cow.....	Pound	5,550	5,670	5,700	5,980
Tractors on farm.....	Number	.82	.95	1.10	1.10
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,560	3,510	3,500	3,510
Operator and family.....	do.	3,380	3,330	3,320	3,330
Hired.....	do.	180	180	180	180
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	19,390	21,410	21,740	22,130
Land and buildings.....	do.	13,810	15,120	15,370	15,620
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	2,630	2,800	2,940	3,000
Livestock.....	do.	2,260	2,790	2,720	2,680
Crops.....	do.	690	700	710	830
Total cash receipts.....	do.	4,268	4,373	4,437	4,854
Tobacco.....	do.	2,204	2,267	2,303	2,481
Dairy products.....	do.	1,412	1,453	1,484	1,612
Cattle and calves.....	do.	530	559	553	625
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	67	59	65	59
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	55	35	32	77

TABLE 59. --Tobacco-dairy farms, Intermediate Bluegrass Area, Kentucky: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	2,571	2,746	2,770	2,523
Feed purchased.....	do.	143	149	146	155
Livestock purchased.....	do.	27	24	20	22
Other livestock expense.....	do.	70	74	79	80
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	241	253	266	277
Other crop expense.....	do.	122	126	136	137
Machinery.....	do.	1,133	1,233	1,196	1,132
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	381	420	443	227
Labor hired.....	do.	146	150	156	156
Taxes.....	do.	101	108	110	111
Other.....	do.	207	209	218	226
Net cash farm income.....	do.	1,697	1,627	1,667	2,331
Value of perquisites.....	do.	591	605	598	600
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	42	65	164	39
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	185	238	65	-61
Gross farm income.....	do.	4,901	5,043	5,199	5,493
Operating expenses.....	do.	2,386	2,508	2,705	2,584
Net farm income.....	do.	2,515	2,535	2,494	2,909
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	2,142	2,148	2,096	2,445
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	1,025	1,127	1,366	1,277
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.44	.42	.34	.49
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ²	do.	849	935	953	967
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.49	.48	.46	.58

¹ Preliminary. ² Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

TABLE 60. --Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons (1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	95	103	106	112
Net farm income.....	97	101	99	116
Net farm production.....	99	103	104	107
Crop yields per acre.....	95	102	103	105
Production per hour of man labor.....	94	104	106	109
Production per unit of input.....	99	102	101	105
Operating expense per unit of production.....	93	102	109	101
Total cost per unit of production.....	96	101	105	101
Power and machinery (quantity).....	94	103	104	101
Prices received for products sold.....	95	100	102	104
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	96	102	103	104

¹ Preliminary.

TOBACCO-DAIRY FARMS, OUTER BLUEGRASS AREA, KENTUCKY

Tobacco-dairy farms growing burley tobacco and producing grade A milk are common in the Outer Bluegrass Area of Kentucky (fig. 1, p. iv) and have been increasing in number and size in recent years. The average size of the dairy enterprise (approximately 17 cows and heifers of milking age in 1961) also has been trending upward and increasing in relative importance as a source of income to these farmers.

In 1961, net farm income averaged \$5,122

per farm, an increase of about 10 percent from the 1960 average. Production of tobacco and milk was higher than in 1960 and prices received for tobacco were at a record high in 1961. Milk prices averaged about the same as in 1960. Tobacco production increased as a result of a 6-percent increase in allotments and yields averaged slightly lower in 1961 than the previous year. Higher milk production was due to a slightly larger milking herd and increased production per cow.

TABLE 61.--Tobacco-dairy farms, Outer Bluegrass Area, Kentucky: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	126	128	130	132
Cropland harvested.....	do.	40	40	41	42
Pasture.....	do.	72	73	74	74
Crops harvested:					
Tobacco.....	do.	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1
Corn for grain.....	do.	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.0
Corn for silage.....	do.	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7
Small grains.....	do.	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8
Hay.....	do.	21.4	21.7	22.5	23.6
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Tobacco.....	Pound	1,730	1,745	1,720	1,705
Corn for grain.....	Bushel	59	59	58	66
Corn for silage.....	Ton	10.2	10.0	11.0	12.0
Hay.....	do.	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	24.9	26.5	28.1	28.7
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	15.1	15.8	16.4	16.6
Brood sows.....	do.	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Pigs raised.....	do.	16.7	19.0	17.3	17.5
Milk production per cow.....	Pound	6,760	6,760	6,790	6,940
Tractors on farm.....	Number	1.00	1.20	1.40	1.40
Total labor used.....	Hour	4,400	4,480	4,590	4,690
Operator and family.....	do.	3,870	3,940	4,040	4,060
Hired.....	do.	530	540	550	630
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	35,620	39,740	40,460	41,250
Land and buildings.....	do.	26,060	28,800	29,510	30,230
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	4,790	5,090	5,330	5,430
Livestock.....	do.	3,480	4,460	4,410	4,410
Crops.....	do.	1,290	1,390	1,210	1,180
Total cash receipts.....	do.	8,207	8,523	8,932	9,490
Tobacco.....	do.	3,072	3,085	3,199	3,549
Dairy products.....	do.	3,930	4,104	4,264	4,505
Cattle and calves.....	do.	718	869	1,007	948
Hogs and pigs.....	do.	354	354	361	389
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	73	66	52	49
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	60	45	49	50

TABLE 61.--Tobacco-dairy farms, Outer Bluegrass Area, Kentucky: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	4,820	5,117	5,196	5,741
Feed purchased.....	do.	858	845	842	1,115
Livestock expense.....	do.	151	163	173	176
Fertilizer and lime.....	do.	308	345	375	404
Other crop expense.....	do.	200	203	227	230
Machinery.....	do.	1,898	2,077	2,036	2,125
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	474	525	537	596
Labor hired.....	do.	411	432	457	524
Taxes.....	do.	180	196	200	204
Other.....	do.	340	331	349	367
Net cash farm income.....	do.	3,387	3,406	3,736	3,749
Value of perquisites.....	do.	839	880	876	885
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	216	53	12	378
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	105	172	33	110
Gross farm income.....	do.	9,262	9,456	9,820	10,753
Operating expenses.....	do.	4,715	4,945	5,163	5,631
Net farm income.....	do.	4,547	4,511	4,657	5,122
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	3,874	3,823	3,913	4,304
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	1,895	2,102	2,557	2,408
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.69	.61	.52	.67
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ²	do.	1,569	1,744	1,787	1,830
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.77	.70	.71	.81

¹ Preliminary. ² Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

TABLE 62.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	92	102	106	116
Net farm income.....	92	99	102	113
Net farm production.....	95	102	105	111
Crop yields per acre.....	94	100	101	103
Production per hour of man labor.....	92	100	101	104
Production per unit of input.....	97	99	99	102
Operating expense per unit of production.....	96	104	105	108
Total cost per unit of production.....	98	104	106	103
Power and machinery (quantity).....	94	103	103	104
Prices received for products sold.....	97	100	101	103
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	97	102	104	104

¹ Preliminary.

WHEAT-SMALL GRAIN-LIVESTOCK FARMS, NORTHERN PLAINS

Commercial family-operated wheat-small grain-livestock farms located in north central North Dakota (fig. 1, p. iv) range in size from about 240 acres per farm up to several sections. Most farms fall within the size range of 480 to 960 acres, and these are the typical farms included in this series.

Wheat is the most important enterprise, but barley, oats, flax, and rye also are grown in varying amounts. Hay comprises about 15 percent of the harvested acreage. When this source of roughage is not sufficient to feed the livestock, corn fodder is

harvested. The farms average about 15 to 25 head of breeding cattle. The small dairy enterprise, which once was common, has practically disappeared from typical farms, with beef cattle taking its place.

Droughts are not uncommon. In 1961, parts of the area were hard hit by drought for the third year, and as a result yields per harvested acre of most crops were about 50 percent smaller than in 1960. The acreage harvested was down 30 percent. Consequently, net incomes averaged much less than in 1960 and the lowest in several years.

TABLE 63. --Wheat-small grain-livestock farms, Northern Plains: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	705	710	715	720
Cropland harvested.....	do.	401	399	405	288
Fallow and idle.....	do.	140	139	160	200
Failure.....	do.	20	27	4	85
Crops harvested:					
Wheat.....	do.	142.2	145.9	147.6	126.9
Other small grains.....	do.	126.2	129.8	126.0	71.1
Flaxseed.....	do.	59.4	49.3	55.1	28.3
Hay.....	do.	59.3	59.7	60.5	51.4
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Wheat.....	Bushe1	17.8	14.9	21.0	9.1
Flaxseed.....	do.	5.1	4.3	7.3	3.7
Hay.....	Ton	.9	.7	1.1	.7
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	22.6	21.7	21.2	24.0
Milk cows.....	do.	5.8	5.4	5.1	4.8
Beef cows.....	do.	7.0	7.2	7.5	8.0
Chickens.....	do.	54	52	50	47
Pigs raised.....	do.	7.5	7.6	4.3	5.0
Tractors on farm.....	do.	2.17	2.20	2.30	2.30
Total labor used.....	Hour	2,840	2,730	2,810	2,000
Operator and family.....	do.	2,400	2,310	2,360	1,640
Hired.....	do.	440	420	450	360
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	46,540	50,780	51,530	52,110
Land and buildings.....	do.	30,940	33,980	34,910	35,680
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	10,650	11,150	11,240	11,250
Livestock.....	do.	3,250	3,970	3,320	3,720
Crops.....	do.	1,700	1,680	2,060	1,460
Total cash receipts.....	do.	9,774	8,370	10,663	5,451
Wheat.....	do.	4,624	3,947	5,769	2,674
Other crops.....	do.	2,229	1,603	2,947	340
Livestock.....	do.	1,797	1,927	1,039	1,491
Butterfat.....	do.	526	508	470	461
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	148	124	138	132
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	450	261	300	353

TABLE 63.--Wheat-small grain-livestock farms, Northern Plains: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	5,862	5,861	6,039	4,721
Feed purchased.....	do.	65	70	57	56
Livestock expense.....	do.	66	73	63	68
Crop expense.....	do.	608	631	737	598
Machinery.....	do.	3,764	3,776	3,815	2,848
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	287	225	202	50
Labor hired.....	do.	450	437	473	373
Taxes.....	do.	576	600	639	670
Other.....	do.	46	49	53	58
Net cash farm income.....	do.	3,912	2,509	4,624	730
Value of perquisites.....	do.	618	593	620	569
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	-160	-196	153	-221
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	35	-99	-298	-728
Gross farm income.....	do.	10,232	8,767	11,436	5,799
Operating expenses.....	do.	5,827	5,960	6,337	5,449
Net farm income.....	do.	4,405	2,807	5,099	350
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	3,754	2,379	4,285	294
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	2,444	2,651	3,223	2,969
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.82	.07	.79	-1.60
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ²	do.	2,019	2,194	2,244	2,240
Return per hour to operator and family labor ..	do.	.99	.27	1.21	-1.15

¹ Preliminary. ² Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit association on loans outstanding.

TABLE 64.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	101	86	112	57
Net farm income.....	109	64	116	8
Net farm production.....	101	84	123	42
Crop yields per acre.....	95	82	126	44
Production per hour of man labor.....	95	88	125	59
Production per unit of input.....	100	86	118	52
Operating expense per unit of production.....	96	117	87	203
Total cost per unit of production.....	96	117	85	197
Power and machinery (quantity).....	99	101	100	94
Prices received for products sold.....	103	103	90	123
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	97	101	101	101

¹ Preliminary.

WHEAT-CORN-LIVESTOCK FARMS, NORTHERN PLAINS

The wheat-corn-livestock farms in the transitional area between the Corn Belt and the spring wheat areas are highly diversified and grow some crops common to both the wheat area and the Corn Belt (fig. 1, p. iv). In addition to raising wheat and corn the typical wheat-corn-livestock farm produces barley, oats, flax, rye, and hay. The typical farm operator maintains a herd of about 45 to 55 head of cattle and raises about 25 to 35 pigs each year. Sheep is also

an important enterprise on many farms and most farmers kept around 100 laying hens. The common size of farms is around 480 to 800 acres.

Net farm income on these farms was about the same in 1960 and 1961. Farm production was down about 10 percent in 1961 from a year earlier due to a decline in crop yields, but this decline was offset by an increase in prices received.

TABLE 65. --Wheat-corn-livestock farms, Northern Plains: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	506	510	515	520
Cropland harvested.....	do.	339	319	345	327
Fallow.....	do.	19	19	23	33
Failure.....	do.	15	38	3	15
Crops harvested:					
Wheat.....	do.	59.4	60.2	67.0	69.0
Other small grains.....	do.	105.5	87.4	101.1	97.5
Corn.....	do.	57.9	61.7	61.7	56.1
Flaxseed.....	do.	30.8	27.2	28.6	25.1
Hay.....	do.	85.1	82.8	86.6	79.4
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Wheat.....	Bushel	17.4	9.1	19.8	15.8
Corn.....	do.	27.0	20.1	31.9	33.3
Flaxseed.....	do.	7.4	5.6	8.2	7.9
Hay.....	Ton	1.1	.8	1.2	1.1
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	46.5	46.8	45.9	48.6
Milk cows.....	do.	6.7	6.0	5.8	5.3
Beef cows.....	do.	14.6	15.6	15.9	16.3
Chickens.....	do.	114	117	114	108
All sheep.....	do.	15	15	15	15
Pigs raised.....	do.	31	33	25	34
Tractors on farm.....	do.	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.25
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,640	3,470	3,540	3,880
Operator and family.....	do.	3,360	3,300	3,340	3,700
Hired.....	do.	280	170	200	180
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	48,670	53,600	52,540	52,870
Land and buildings.....	do.	29,860	32,740	33,540	34,260
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	8,990	9,030	8,760	8,480
Livestock.....	do.	6,980	8,860	7,160	7,740
Crops.....	do.	2,840	2,970	3,080	2,390
Total cash receipts.....	do.	9,338	7,091	9,547	9,031
Wheat.....	do.	1,870	919	2,406	2,183
Flaxseed.....	do.	603	412	612	595
Other crops.....	do.	1,627	249	1,858	1,517
Livestock.....	do.	3,973	4,363	3,504	3,595
Butterfat.....	do.	584	571	539	498
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	368	335	361	356
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	313	242	267	287

TABLE 65. --Wheat-corn-livestock farms, Northern Plains: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	4,381	3,982	4,329	4,238
Feed purchased.....	do.	256	307	259	279
Livestock expense.....	do.	242	253	235	250
Crop expense.....	do.	459	413	486	461
Machinery purchased.....	do.	716	565	602	599
Other machinery expense.....	do.	1,409	1,278	1,508	1,530
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	399	322	350	200
Labor hired.....	do.	231	144	172	156
Taxes.....	do.	618	645	657	698
Other.....	do.	51	55	60	65
Net cash farm income.....	do.	4,957	3,109	5,218	4,793
Value of perquisites.....	do.	625	586	625	634
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	-128	-880	218	816
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	-381	-472	-387	-490
Gross farm income.....	do.	9,835	6,797	10,390	10,481
Operating expenses.....	do.	4,762	4,454	4,716	4,728
Net farm income.....	do.	5,073	2,343	5,674	5,753
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	4,328	1,986	4,768	4,834
Charge for capital at current interest rates..	do.	2,517	2,750	3,238	3,204
Return per hour to operator and family labor..	do.	.76	-.12	.73	.69
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ² ..	do.	2,072	2,268	2,240	2,253
Return per hour to operator and family labor..	do.	.89	.02	1.03	.95

¹ Preliminary. ² Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

TABLE 66. --Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	91	69	106	107
Net farm income.....	86	46	112	113
Net farm production.....	91	65	112	98
Crop yields per acre.....	89	54	119	96
Production per hour of man labor.....	89	69	116	93
Production per unit of input.....	91	71	115	98
Operating expense per unit of production.....	106	131	84	95
Total cost per unit of production.....	104	137	86	101
Power and machinery (quantity).....	107	96	93	88
Prices received for products sold.....	102	104	93	104
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	99	101	101	102

¹ Preliminary.

WHEAT-ROUGHAGE-LIVESTOCK FARMS, NORTHERN PLAINS

These typical wheat-roughage-livestock farms are located in a mixed wheat and grazing area east of the Missouri River in North and South Dakota (fig. 1, p. iv). In addition to wheat, which is limited by allotments, oats, barley, and flax are grown on these farms. Hay is one of the more important crops. About half of it is cut from native meadows. Corn, mostly for fodder or silage, also is frequently raised to supplement the roughage requirements.

Wheat-roughage-livestock farms range in size from a half section to several sections. One- to two-section farms are common. Around 40 to 50 head of cattle are kept, and about one-third of the cows and heifers 2 years old or over are kept for milk. The importance of milk production is declining.

In 1961, net incomes on these farms were only about one-fourth as much as in 1960 because of extreme drought.

TABLE 67.--Wheat-roughage-livestock farms, Northern Plains: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	795	800	810	820
Cropland harvested.....	do.	404	385	421	306
Fallow and idle.....	do.	78	66	86	175
Failure.....	do.	27	61	11	44
Pasture and other land.....	do.	286	288	292	295
Crops harvested:					
Wheat.....	do.	118.7	116.8	123.7	101.7
Other small grains.....	do.	89.8	77.3	99.4	45.4
Flaxseed.....	do.	38.9	28.4	34.2	25.8
Hay.....	do.	113.6	117.9	119.1	99.0
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Wheat.....	Bushel	14.7	9.7	16.9	8.4
Flaxseed.....	do.	5.0	3.8	6.2	3.4
Hay.....	Ton	.7	.5	.9	.6
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	41.4	40.6	41.6	46.2
Milk cows.....	do.	6.3	5.5	5.3	5.1
Beef cows.....	do.	14.6	15.5	15.8	17.1
Chickens.....	do.	75	75	75	75
Horses and mules.....	do.	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
Pigs raised.....	do.	13.1	13.6	9.2	11.2
Tractors on farm.....	do.	2.20	2.25	2.25	2.20
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,200	3,060	3,190	2,710
Operator and family.....	do.	2,980	2,850	2,970	2,530
Hired.....	do.	220	210	220	180
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	43,700	47,410	47,460	49,070
Land and buildings.....	do.	27,360	29,950	30,720	31,530
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	8,440	8,360	8,250	8,100
Livestock.....	do.	5,590	6,960	6,150	6,970
Crops.....	do.	2,310	2,140	2,340	2,470
Total cash receipts.....	do.	8,345	5,996	8,539	5,877
Wheat.....	do.	3,079	1,843	3,594	1,516
Other crops.....	do.	1,226	265	1,666	257
Livestock.....	do.	2,916	2,987	2,340	3,133
Butterfat.....	do.	481	434	416	417
Poultry and eggs.....	do.	241	209	222	222
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	402	258	301	332

TABLE 67.--Wheat-roughage-livestock farms, Northern Plains: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	4,521	4,255	4,341	4,032
Feed purchased.....	do.	129	134	120	329
Livestock expense.....	do.	119	151	116	90
Crop expense.....	do.	351	346	390	294
Machinery.....	do.	2,746	2,528	2,622	2,065
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	333	240	204	350
Labor hired.....	do.	233	222	231	187
Taxes.....	do.	564	585	604	659
Other.....	do.	46	49	54	58
Net cash farm income.....	do.	3,824	1,741	4,198	1,845
Value of perquisites.....	do.	553	522	557	537
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	-311	-508	1,215	-584
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	-364	-287	-411	-375
Gross farm income.....	do.	8,587	6,010	10,311	5,830
Operating expenses.....	do.	4,885	4,542	4,752	4,407
Net farm income.....	do.	3,702	1,468	5,559	1,423
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	3,159	1,244	4,729	1,195
Charge for capital at current interest rates..	do.	2,274	2,452	2,943	2,820
Return per hour to operator and family labor..	do.	.48	-.35	.88	-.55
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ² ...	do.	1,875	2,026	2,041	2,084
Return per hour to operator and family labor..	do.	.61	-.20	1.18	-.26

¹ Preliminary. ² Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

**TABLE 68.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)**

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	101	70	120	68
Net farm income.....	105	40	150	38
Net farm production.....	102	65	129	60
Crop yields per acre.....	103	62	126	62
Production per hour of man labor.....	99	68	130	71
Production per unit of input.....	101	71	132	69
Operating expense per unit of production.....	95	132	72	139
Total cost per unit of production.....	93	137	74	143
Power and machinery (quantity).....	106	97	93	88
Prices received for products sold.....	101	106	90	110
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	98	101	101	98

¹ Preliminary.

WINTER WHEAT FARMS, SOUTHERN PLAINS

Typical wheat farms in Central and South-west Kansas range in size from 480 to 960 acres (fig. 1, p. iv). About 50 head of cattle are kept per farm, and about 25 percent of the farm area is in grazing land.

Wheat is the important crop on these farms but grain sorghum in varying amounts is grown each year. Somewhat more than one-half of the wheat is produced on summer fallow. Most farmers seed wheat up to the limits of their allotments. The acreage used for sorghum expands when the wheat acreage

is restricted or when it is winter killed. In 1961, the acreage in sorghum was about 25 percent smaller than in 1960 because of farmer participation in the feed grain program. Both grain and forage sorghum are produced on these farms. The acreage used for forage is adjusted to the needs for cattle feed and is less variable than acreage of grain sorghum.

Farm income on these winter wheat farms was relatively good in both 1961 and 1960. The net farm income in both years averaged about 17 percent higher than in 1957-59.

TABLE 69.--Winter wheat farms, Southern Plains: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	739	759	773	787
Cropland harvested.....	do.	346	360	368	356
Crops harvested:					
Wheat.....	do.	191.0	230.7	235.1	237.6
Sorghum for grain.....	do.	89.2	72.4	68.2	52.0
Sorghum for forage.....	do.	21.5	18.5	22.7	21.3
Hay.....	do.	10.4	10.1	11.4	13.1
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Wheat.....	Bushel	20.6	17.2	25.7	23.7
Sorghum for grain.....	do.	26.8	28.6	30.1	33.1
Hay.....	Ton	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	39.0	43.1	47.8	49.7
Milk cows.....	do.	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.1
Beef cows.....	do.	12.7	12.7	13.5	16.0
Chickens.....	do.	67	66	66	66
Pigs raised.....	do.	4.3	4.9	4.8	5.6
Tractors on farm.....	do.	2.03	2.20	2.21	2.21
Total labor used.....	Hour	2,780	2,860	3,040	2,970
Operator and family.....	do.	2,450	2,520	2,680	2,610
Hired.....	do.	330	340	360	360
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	82,960	89,510	94,140	96,310
Land and buildings.....	do.	67,120	71,590	76,530	77,910
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	9,580	9,860	9,900	10,170
Livestock.....	do.	4,690	6,480	5,900	6,230
Crops.....	do.	1,570	1,580	1,810	2,000
Total cash receipts.....	do.	12,900	12,190	15,811	15,275
Wheat.....	do.	7,170	6,682	10,224	9,776
Other crops.....	do.	2,040	1,502	1,529	1,497
Cattle.....	do.	2,254	3,266	3,304	2,993
Hogs.....	do.	92	102	116	138
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	532	495	502	487
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	812	143	136	384

TABLE 69.--Winter wheat farms, Southern Plains: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	5,508	5,737	6,522	6,967
Feed purchased.....	do.	329	334	324	334
Livestock expense.....	do.	407	728	716	839
Crop expense.....	do.	466	382	436	445
Machinery purchased.....	do.	1,198	1,154	1,460	1,527
Other machinery expense.....	do.	1,455	1,491	1,657	1,632
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	594	523	530	725
Labor hired.....	do.	327	341	371	378
Taxes.....	do.	680	726	965	1,022
Other.....	do.	52	58	63	65
Net cash farm income.....	do.	7,392	6,453	9,289	8,308
Value of perquisites.....	do.	711	734	771	803
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	859	523	299	1,019
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	173	67	307	489
Gross farm income.....	do.	14,470	13,447	16,881	17,097
Operating expenses.....	do.	5,335	5,670	6,215	6,478
Net farm income.....	do.	9,135	7,777	10,666	10,619
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	7,774	6,591	8,963	8,924
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	4,243	4,556	5,740	5,388
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	2.00	1.28	1.84	2.00
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ²	do.	3,484	3,750	3,952	4,040
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	2.31	1.60	2.51	2.52

¹ Preliminary. ² Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

TABLE 70.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	92	93	117	118
Net farm income.....	90	85	117	116
Net farm production.....	89	95	127	119
Crop yields per acre.....	82	96	131	121
Production per hour of man labor.....	92	94	117	113
Production per unit of input.....	91	95	117	109
Operating expense per unit of production.....	107	103	86	95
Total cost per unit of production.....	105	104	85	92
Power and machinery (quantity).....	100	99	100	102
Prices received for products sold.....	108	102	97	102
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	97	103	103	105

¹ Preliminary.

WHEAT-GRAIN SORGHUM FARMS, SOUTHERN PLAINS

These wheat-grain sorghum farms in Southwest Kansas and in the Panhandles of Oklahoma and Texas are wholly nonirrigated (fig. 1, p. iv). During the past 10 years many of the farms in the area have become partly irrigated.

Typical wheat-grain sorghum farms differ from the typical winter wheat farms adjacent to the north only in having a greater proportion of the acreage in grain sorghum. Most wheat-grain sorghum farmers participated in the feed grain program. The grain sorghum acreage on their farms averaged 35 percent smaller in 1961 than in 1960. Most of

these farmers have some range land and raise feeder or stocker cattle. The cattle inventory as of January 1, 1961, averaged about 45 head, of which about 20 percent were purchased in 1960.

The net farm income on most wheat-grain sorghum farms was about the same in 1961 and 1960 and about 40 percent higher than the average of 1957-59. The index of crop yields remained unchanged from the record level of 1960. Net farm production in 1961 was about 10 percent lower than in 1960 primarily because of a reduction in harvested acreage.

TABLE 71. --Wheat-grain sorghum farms, Southern Plains: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	738	744	750	756
Cropland harvested.....	do.	372	413	416	369
Crops harvested:					
Wheat.....	do.	175	242	243	245
Barley.....	do.	14	19	19	18
Sorghum for grain.....	do.	143	114	109	71
Sorghum for forage.....	do.	17	13	21	17
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Wheat.....	Bushel	17.6	18.3	26.3	25.4
Barley.....	do.	21.8	21.9	23.5	27.5
Sorghum for grain.....	do.	22.7	24.0	29.4	29.4
Sorghum for forage.....	Ton	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.9
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	33.5	43.2	44.4	45.3
Milk cows.....	do.	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.6
Beef cows.....	do.	10.8	13.3	10.3	10.0
Chickens.....	do.	57	57	44	37
Pigs raised.....	do.	5.4	6.1	5.2	5.7
Tractors on farm.....	do.	1.87	1.90	1.92	1.90
Total labor used.....	Hour	2,960	2,960	3,120	3,030
Operator and family.....	do.	2,710	2,700	2,860	2,770
Hired.....	do.	250	260	260	260
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	79,970	87,060	88,500	89,440
Land and buildings.....	do.	66,260	70,680	72,750	73,330
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	8,090	8,210	8,410	8,630
Livestock.....	do.	4,240	6,510	5,500	5,720
Crops.....	do.	1,380	1,660	1,840	1,760
Total cash receipts.....	do.	11,644	13,783	17,165	16,436
Wheat.....	do.	5,988	7,618	11,004	11,012
Other crops.....	do.	2,551	1,987	2,598	1,959
Cattle.....	do.	1,704	3,595	3,037	2,292
Hogs.....	do.	130	117	119	161
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	426	404	347	344
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	845	62	60	668

TABLE 71.--Wheat-grain sorghum farms, Southern Plains: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	5,162	5,493	5,938	6,286
Feed purchased.....	do.	205	230	217	214
Livestock expense.....	do.	553	728	713	960
Crop expense.....	do.	259	283	322	304
Machinery purchased.....	do.	958	1,166	1,326	1,384
Other machinery expense.....	do.	1,572	1,718	1,912	1,760
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	633	345	332	518
Labor hired.....	do.	228	244	250	252
Taxes.....	do.	589	620	690	714
Other.....	do.	165	159	176	180
Net cash farm income.....	do.	6,482	8,290	11,227	10,150
Value of perquisites.....	do.	623	642	737	721
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	1,533	1,245	9	940
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	203	104	188	384
Gross farm income.....	do.	13,800	15,670	17,911	18,097
Operating expenses.....	do.	4,959	5,389	5,750	5,902
Net farm income.....	do.	8,841	10,281	12,161	12,195
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	7,516	8,713	10,219	10,248
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	4,149	4,430	5,399	5,002
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	1.73	2.17	2.36	2.60
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ²	do.	3,349	3,646	3,717	3,750
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	2.03	2.46	2.95	3.05

¹ Preliminary. ² Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

**TABLE 72.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors,
1961, with comparison
(1957-59 = 100)**

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	75	114	130	131
Net farm income.....	65	116	138	138
Net farm production.....	76	118	149	136
Crop yields per acre.....	72	110	158	158
Production per hour of man labor.....	74	119	142	133
Production per unit of input.....	77	115	134	122
Operating expense per unit of production.....	131	84	74	83
Total cost per unit of production.....	132	81	70	78
Power and machinery (quantity).....	106	101	104	106
Prices received for products sold.....	106	105	100	105
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	97	102	102	103

¹ Preliminary.

WHEAT-PEA FARMS, WASHINGTON AND IDAHO

These typical wheat-pea farms are located in eastern Washington and the Panhandle of Idaho, south of Spokane (fig. 1, p. iv). The peas produced are dry edible varieties.

These commercial family-operated wheat-pea farms vary from about 160 acres to several sections. Farms of 480 and 640 acres are common. The number of these farms and of those in larger size categories has been increasing since the midthirties.

Wheat is grown on practically every commercial farm in the area up to the limit

of its allotments. The remainder of the cropland currently is used mostly for the production of barley and peas.

Most wheat-pea farmers made about the same to slightly more income in 1961 than in 1960. Prices paid for goods and services used in production were about the same in both years. Prices received for products sold were up 5 percent, and harvested acres per farm were up slightly in 1961. Barley yields were relatively good but wheat yields were the lowest since 1952.

TABLE 73. --Wheat-pea farms, Washington and Idaho: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in farm.....	Acre	557	566	576	585
Cropland harvested.....	do.	371	398	380	395
Other cropland.....	do.	143	121	144	137
Crops harvested:					
Wheat.....	do.	168	169	170	174
Oats and barley.....	do.	104	106	96	101
Peas.....	do.	79	101	97	98
Hay.....	do.	19	22	18	22
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
Wheat.....	Bushel	46.8	50.9	42.8	35.8
Barley.....	do.	41.3	42.2	37.8	42.7
Peas.....	Cwt.	13.3	16.4	10.5	10.9
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	15.1	15.1	16.0	16.0
Milk cows.....	do.	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4
Chickens.....	do.	48	48	48	48
Pigs raised.....	do.	18	21	19	30
Tractors on farm.....	do.	2.31	2.40	2.40	2.40
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,480	3,520	3,520	3,490
Operator and family.....	do.	2,630	2,750	2,750	2,750
Hired.....	do.	850	770	770	740
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	170,440	178,480	177,480	175,280
Land and buildings.....	do.	149,300	156,700	156,200	153,860
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	17,170	17,100	17,110	17,120
Livestock.....	do.	2,200	2,770	2,370	2,380
Crops.....	do.	1,770	1,910	1,800	1,920
Total cash receipts.....	do.	22,538	24,865	20,305	20,657
Wheat.....	do.	13,360	13,904	12,220	11,123
Peas.....	do.	3,853	5,890	3,638	3,930
Other crops.....	do.	3,128	3,230	2,380	3,305
Cattle.....	do.	880	864	960	945
Hogs.....	do.	560	503	561	869
Dairy products.....	do.	303	228	254	208
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	190	179	202	181
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	264	67	90	96

TABLE 73.-- Wheat-pea farms, Washington and Idaho: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	9,857	10,173	10,225	10,306
Feed purchased.....	do.	345	322	310	328
Livestock expense.....	do.	104	104	112	116
Crop expense.....	do.	1,856	1,770	1,885	1,824
Machinery purchased.....	do.	1,991	2,307	2,244	2,272
Other machinery expense.....	do.	2,802	2,904	2,875	2,905
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	428	458	440	455
Labor hired.....	do.	1,117	1,020	1,036	1,020
Taxes.....	do.	1,037	1,100	1,122	1,166
Other.....	do.	177	188	201	220
Net cash farm income.....	do.	12,681	14,692	10,080	10,351
Value of perquisites.....	do.	1,043	1,061	1,030	1,009
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	106	159	70	76
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	-330	28	-44	-2
Gross farm income.....	do.	23,687	26,085	21,405	21,742
Operating expenses.....	do.	10,187	10,145	10,269	10,308
Net farm income.....	do.	13,500	15,940	11,136	11,434
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	11,510	13,508	9,358	9,608
Charge for capital at current interest rates..	do.	9,000	9,116	10,855	10,718
Return per hour to operator and family labor..	do.	1.71	2.48	.10	.26
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ² ...	do.	7,181	7,510	7,483	7,387
Return per hour to operator and family labor..	do.	2.40	3.07	1.33	1.47

¹ Preliminary. ² Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

TABLE 74.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross farm income.....	97	110	90	92
Net farm income.....	99	118	83	85
Net farm production.....	90	115	91	89
Crop yields per acre.....	90	111	89	80
Production per hour of man labor.....	93	114	90	88
Production per unit of input.....	94	114	90	86
Operating expense per unit of production.....	105	85	109	113
Total cost per unit of production.....	100	88	110	114
Power and machinery (quantity).....	100	99	99	99
Prices received for products sold.....	109	97	100	105
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	98	102	101	101

¹ Preliminary.

WHEAT-FALLOW FARMS, WASHINGTON AND OREGON

The typical wheat-fallow farms are located in the Columbia Basin of eastern Washington and Oregon (fig. 1, p. iv). In addition to wheat these farms produce barley and hay and occasionally oats or rye. About 45 percent of the cropland is in summer fallow. Range land is intermingled throughout the cropland with about 25 to 30 percent of the land in range. About one animal unit of beef cattle was grazed per 12 acres of range.

Typical family-operated wheat-fallow farms vary in size from about 260 acres to several sections. But, the farm organization

and income depicted here are applicable to some extent to all wheat-fallow farms. The estimates of year-to-year changes in income, production, and related factors are indicative of similar changes on most wheat-fallow farms.

Net farm income on typical wheat-fallow farms was about the same to slightly higher in 1961 than in 1960. Prices received were up about 6 percent but crop yields were down about the same amount. Prices paid for goods and services used in production remained unchanged.

TABLE 75.--Wheat-fallow farms, Washington and Oregon: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons¹

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ²
Land in farm.....	Acre	1,352	1,358	1,363	1,368
Cropland harvested.....	do.	477	466	461	476
Summer fallow.....	do.	445	451	465	458
Other cropland.....	do.	45	59	54	49
Crops harvested:					
Winter wheat for grain.....	do.	279	277	306	300
Spring wheat for grain.....	do.	30	40	12	20
Other small grains.....	do.	152	137	128	140
All hay.....	do.	16	12	15	16
Crop yields per harvested acre:					
All wheat.....	Bushel	32.7	32.9	28.9	24.8
Barley.....	do.	33.9	35.1	28.9	34.6
Hay.....	Ton	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.7
Livestock on farm, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	30.8	31.4	32.2	31.7
Beef cows.....	do.	13.5	13.7	13.8	14.3
Pigs raised.....	do.	9.4	11.6	9.2	10.1
Tractors on farm.....	do.	1.53	1.55	1.53	1.55
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,660	3,680	3,660	3,670
Operator and family.....	do.	2,860	2,920	2,940	3,020
Hired.....	do.	800	760	720	650
Total farm capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	129,780	138,700	138,620	148,280
Land and buildings.....	do.	107,620	115,430	115,270	124,720
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	16,740	17,050	17,540	17,950
Livestock.....	do.	3,670	4,670	4,290	4,290
Crops.....	do.	1,750	1,550	1,520	1,320
Total cash receipts.....	do.	24,641	23,879	21,389	20,995
Wheat.....	do.	17,900	17,866	16,262	14,847
Barley.....	do.	3,295	2,929	2,133	3,411
Other crops.....	do.	542	423	423	338
Cattle.....	do.	1,837	2,019	1,939	1,719
Hogs.....	do.	318	371	291	334
Dairy products.....	do.	61	42	60	62
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	105	97	110	101
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	583	132	171	183

TABLE 75.--Wheat-fallow farms, Washington and Oregon: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons¹--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ²
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	9,617	9,725	10,253	9,922
Feed purchased.....	do.	231	247	269	262
Livestock expense.....	do.	71	74	77	79
Crop expense.....	do.	1,739	1,839	1,959	1,870
Machinery purchased.....	do.	2,268	2,294	2,329	2,292
Other machinery expense.....	do.	2,619	2,702	2,746	2,781
Farm buildings and fences.....	do.	436	372	656	470
Labor hired.....	do.	1,248	1,195	1,142	1,054
Taxes.....	do.	924	920	994	1,024
Other.....	do.	81	82	81	90
Net cash farm income.....	do.	15,024	14,154	11,136	11,073
Value of perquisites.....	do.	775	800	775	762
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	-12	-100	-230	171
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	10	-72	187	-66
Gross farm income.....	do.	25,404	24,579	21,934	21,928
Operating expenses.....	do.	9,607	9,797	10,066	9,988
Net farm income.....	do.	15,797	14,782	11,868	11,940
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	13,474	12,527	9,973	10,034
Charge for capital at current interest rates..	do.	6,903	7,145	8,542	9,114
Return per hour to operator and family labor..	do.	3.11	2.62	1.13	.94
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest ³ ...	do.	5,522	5,897	5,908	6,297
Return per hour to operator and family labor..	do.	3.59	3.04	2.03	1.87

¹ Revised. ² Preliminary. ³ Invested capital at 4.1 percent and production credit at current short-term interest rates charged by production credit associations on loans outstanding.

**TABLE 76.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors,
1961, with comparisons¹
(1957-59 = 100)**

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ²
Gross farm income.....	90	97	86	86
Net farm income.....	85	94	75	76
Net farm production.....	85	102	88	84
Crop yields per acre.....	83	99	88	82
Production per hour of man labor.....	84	101	88	83
Production per unit of input.....	85	100	88	83
Operating expense per unit of production.....	117	100	118	123
Total cost per unit of production.....	112	102	118	128
Power and machinery (quantity).....	103	100	100	100
Prices received for products sold.....	105	97	98	104
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	97	101	104	104

¹ Revised. ² Preliminary.

CATTLE RANCHES, NORTHERN PLAINS

These cattle ranches in the Northern Plains livestock area are cow-calf operations (fig. 1, p. iv). They generally carry a January 1 inventory of 120 to 160 head of breeding stock. Calves are sold each fall to feed-grain producers for further conditioning and fattening. The livestock are produced mostly on pasture and roughage. Most of the grazing is under fence, although some grazing is obtained from public domain--Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands. Practically no grain is fed and supplementary feeding is restricted to relatively light amounts of roughages in midwinter and during periods of heavy snow.

Around 80 percent of annual cash receipts is derived from the cattle enterprise. The remainder comes mostly from the sale of wheat which is grown on the more level and productive lands.

In 1961, net ranch income averaged about \$6,275 per ranch. This was about 25 percent above a year earlier despite continuance of drought for the third year in parts of the area. A further improvement in prices received for feeder cattle was the chief factor contributing to the higher incomes in 1961.

TABLE 77.--Cattle ranches, Northern Plains livestock area: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in ranch.....	Acre	4,268	4,340	4,380	4,390
Cropland harvested.....	do.	265	253	255	236
Rangeland, pasture, and miscellaneous.....	do.	4,003	4,087	4,125	4,154
Crops harvested:					
Grains.....	do.	73.6	71.2	76.0	68.7
Tame hay.....	do.	81.3	82.2	73.0	76.2
Native hay.....	do.	97.8	90.5	95.3	82.0
Other crops.....	do.	11.8	9.0	11.0	9.1
Livestock on ranch, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	135.0	137.2	140.1	141.2
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	87.4	89.4	93.6	98.6
Chickens.....	do.	35	40	30	25
Horses.....	do.	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5
Pigs raised.....	do.	11.2	12.2	11.4	10.8
Calf crop.....	Percent	84	85	85	86
Tractors on ranch.....	Number	1.23	1.24	1.26	1.21
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,940	3,970	4,060	3,650
Operator and family.....	do.	3,220	3,220	3,190	3,360
Hired.....	do.	720	750	870	290
Total ranch capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	75,100	83,200	82,680	83,890
Land and buildings.....	do.	46,370	48,520	49,720	50,160
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	7,890	8,180	8,080	7,850
Livestock.....	do.	18,110	23,720	21,270	21,960
Crops.....	do.	2,730	2,780	3,610	3,920
Total cash receipts.....	do.	10,258	11,026	10,096	13,932
Cattle.....	do.	7,830	8,564	8,347	11,840
Crops.....	do.	1,695	1,689	1,100	1,412
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	486	493	389	320
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	247	280	260	360

TABLE 77.--Cattle ranches, Northern Plains livestock area: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	6,271	6,723	6,049	5,979
Feed and grazing fees.....	do.	316	420	373	507
Livestock purchased.....	do.	596	827	617	534
Other livestock expense.....	do.	127	134	139	144
Crop expense.....	do.	41	63	48	32
Machinery purchased.....	do.	1,604	1,661	1,085	1,457
Other machinery expense.....	do.	1,491	1,467	1,541	1,285
Ranch buildings and fences.....	do.	357	370	370	590
Labor hired.....	do.	500	493	654	225
Taxes.....	do.	856	884	889	932
Other.....	do.	383	404	333	273
Net cash ranch income.....	do.	3,987	4,303	4,047	7,953
Value of perquisites.....	do.	1,054	1,097	1,047	1,073
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	450	6	569	-2,600
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	-242	-244	-683	-149
Gross ranch income.....	do.	11,762	12,129	11,712	12,405
Operating expenses.....	do.	6,513	6,967	6,732	6,128
Net ranch income.....	do.	5,249	5,162	4,980	6,277
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	4,469	4,375	4,185	5,275
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	3,807	4,160	4,961	4,698
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.45	.31	.01	.47
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest.....	do.	3,079	3,411	3,390	3,439
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.67	.54	.50	.84

¹ Preliminary.

**TABLE 78.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)**

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross ranch income.....	98	103	100	105
Net ranch income.....	95	98	95	120
Net ranch production.....	103	91	103	108
Range condition.....	98	96	93	86
Production per hour of man labor.....	97	90	100	117
Production per unit of input.....	101	90	100	107
Operating expense per unit of production.....	97	114	99	87
Total cost per unit of production.....	98	114	101	95
Power and machinery (quantity).....	104	98	98	93
Prices received for products sold.....	94	108	95	98
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	97	102	97	94

¹ Preliminary.

CATTLE RANCHES, INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

The Intermountain region is a vast area stretching from the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains on the east to the Sierras of California and Nevada on the west, and from the upper Snake River and associated areas in Idaho and Oregon on the north to the semi-deserts of Utah and Nevada on the south (fig. 1. p. iv). The region contains several important types of cattle ranching operations as well as wheat farms and numerous small irrigated farms.

The cattle ranches represented are cow-calf and yearling operations. They carry a January 1 inventory of 150 to 250 head of breeding animals. Each fall at round-up time, part of the spring calves and some yearlings

are sold to feed-grain producers for further conditioning and fattening. The remainder of the herd graze pastures at the lower elevations and crop aftermath until early winter when a 3- to 5-month feeding period begins. Feeding during this period consists almost entirely of native and mixed hay. Practically no grain is produced or fed on these ranches. Considerable grazing is done on public domain.

In 1961, net ranch incomes averaged 15 percent higher than a year earlier for these ranchers primarily because feeder cattle brought higher prices. Also prices paid for production items averaged slightly lower in 1961.

TABLE 79.--Cattle ranches, Intermountain region: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in ranch.....	Acre	1,723	1,730	1,735	1,745
Cropland harvested.....	do.	175	167	174	187
Rangeland, pasture, and miscellaneous.....	do.	1,548	1,563	1,561	1,558
Crops harvested:					
Grains.....	do.	15.1	15.0	16.2	16.4
Tame hay.....	do.	70.2	70.6	76.0	77.2
Native hay.....	do.	87.4	79.0	80.0	91.2
Other crops.....	do.	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Livestock on ranch, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	266.7	274.0	283.9	278.8
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	126.9	128.5	137.9	138.8
Chickens.....	do.	40	40	35	30
Horses.....	do.	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.9
Pigs raised.....	do.	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Calf crop.....	Percent	84	85	83	84
Tractors on ranch.....	Number	.81	.83	.85	.88
Total labor used.....	Hour	5,010	5,000	5,190	5,020
Operator and family.....	do.	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Hired.....	do.	1,010	1,000	1,190	1,020
Total ranch capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	72,850	85,670	84,370	86,080
Land and buildings.....	do.	31,220	33,270	34,870	36,470
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	5,140	5,490	5,750	5,940
Livestock.....	do.	32,820	43,260	38,500	38,120
Crops.....	do.	3,670	3,650	5,250	5,550
Total cash receipts.....	do.	15,594	16,870	16,226	15,542
Cattle.....	do.	15,371	16,658	16,023	15,319
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	97	87	77	47
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	126	125	126	176

TABLE 79. --Cattle ranches, Intermountain region: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	6,187	6,904	7,878	7,026
Feed and grazing fees.....	do.	613	1,108	1,714	842
Livestock purchased.....	do.	464	451	440	459
Other livestock expense.....	do.	92	97	101	101
Crop expense.....	do.	87	81	103	93
Machinery purchased.....	do.	1,168	1,293	1,377	1,466
Other machinery expense.....	do.	1,283	1,295	1,346	1,366
Ranch buildings and fences.....	do.	217	225	225	230
Labor hired.....	do.	933	940	1,142	989
Taxes.....	do.	1,196	1,278	1,298	1,344
Other.....	do.	134	136	132	136
Net cash ranch income.....	do.	9,407	9,966	8,348	8,516
Value of perquisites.....	do.	778	800	798	814
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	1,153	1,457	-581	485
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	71	115	146	213
Gross ranch income.....	do.	17,525	19,127	16,443	16,841
Operating expenses.....	do.	6,116	6,789	7,732	6,813
Net ranch income.....	do.	11,409	12,338	8,711	10,028
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	9,711	10,456	7,320	8,427
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	3,682	4,284	5,062	5,165
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	1.93	2.01	.91	1.22
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest.....	do.	2,987	3,512	3,459	3,529
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	2.11	2.21	1.31	1.62

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 80. --Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross ranch income.....	84	109	94	96
Net ranch income.....	78	108	76	88
Net ranch production.....	86	103	97	97
Range condition.....	98	95	94	94
Production per hour of man labor.....	88	103	94	96
Production per unit of input.....	89	101	93	94
Operating expense per unit of production.....	108	105	125	115
Total cost per unit of production.....	110	104	116	114
Power and machinery (quantity).....	95	104	108	112
Prices received for products sold.....	95	104	93	98
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	96	102	109	107

¹ Preliminary.

CATTLE RANCHES, SOUTHWEST

These cattle ranches are cow-calf-yearling operations in the year-long nonmigratory semidesert grazing area in the Southwest (fig. 1, p. iv). Size ranges from 150 to 250 head of breeding animals. However, these operations are representative of a wider range in size.

Practically all of the income on these ranches comes from the cattle enterprise. On the basis of total weight of cattle sold, calves make up around 50 percent, yearlings 20 percent, and mature cattle 30 percent of the total sales. No crops are produced on these ranches and little supplementary feed-

ing is done. Stocker and feeder livestock are sold to feed grain producers for further conditioning and fattening.

This is an extensive grazing area in which the carrying capacity of land is relatively low. On the average about 10 animal units are grazed per section (640 acres) of land. Annual precipitation usually averages about 13 inches. During the last 5 years precipitation has been more plentiful, and carrying capacity of ranges has been above average. This, together with higher prices for feeder cattle in 1961, brought net ranch incomes up about 9 percent from 1960.

TABLE 81.--Cattle ranches, Southwest: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in ranch.....	Acre	11,070	11,110	11,150	11,210
Cropland harvested.....	do.	18	16	19	10
Rangeland, pasture, and miscellaneous.....	do.	11,052	11,094	11,131	11,200
Livestock on ranch, Jan. 1:					
All cattle.....	Number	197.0	212.2	217.8	227.6
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over.....	do.	138.1	145.5	150.2	140.4
Chickens.....	do.	22	25	20	25
Horses.....	do.	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.4
Pigs raised.....	do.	1.8	2.4	3.6	4.0
Calf crop.....	Percent	79	82	84	83
Tractors on ranch.....	Number	.48	.50	.50	.50
Total labor used.....	Hour	3,450	3,610	3,710	3,590
Operator and family.....	do.	2,520	2,500	2,400	2,350
Hired.....	do.	930	1,110	1,310	1,240
Total ranch capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	141,700	157,340	161,590	160,700
Land and buildings.....	do.	112,160	118,840	124,870	125,790
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	3,780	4,220	4,400	4,490
Livestock.....	do.	24,620	33,120	30,980	28,700
Crops.....	do.	1,140	1,160	1,340	1,720
Total cash receipts.....	do.	13,198	15,608	15,680	15,245
Cattle.....	do.	12,737	15,105	14,660	14,776
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	171	203	168	149
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	290	300	852	320

**TABLE 81.--Cattle ranches, Southwest: Organization, production, costs and returns,
1961, with comparisons--Continued**

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	8,033	8,952	9,227	9,689
Feed and grazing fees.....	do.	1,029	1,155	1,514	1,429
Livestock purchased.....	do.	2,189	2,187	2,267	2,059
Other livestock expense.....	do.	121	136	146	139
Crop expense.....	do.	11	11	16	13
Machinery purchased.....	do.	1,126	1,326	968	1,422
Other machinery expense.....	do.	1,303	1,367	1,486	1,334
Ranch buildings and fences.....	do.	431	680	540	1,000
Labor hired.....	do.	535	684	819	789
Taxes.....	do.	888	953	983	1,006
Other.....	do.	400	453	488	498
Net cash ranch income.....	do.	5,165	6,656	6,453	5,556
Value of perquisites.....	do.	1,071	1,011	1,051	1,120
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	1,509	721	355	960
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	- 226	15	-384	531
Gross ranch income.....	do.	15,778	17,340	17,086	17,325
Operating expenses.....	do.	8,259	8,937	9,611	9,158
Net ranch income.....	do.	7,519	8,403	7,475	8,167
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	6,394	7,121	6,282	6,863
Charge for capital at current interest rates..	do.	7,191	7,867	9,695	8,997
Return per hour to operator and family labor..	do.	.13	.21	-.92	-.35
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest....	do.	5,810	6,451	6,625	6,589
Return per hour to operator and family labor..	do.	.68	.78	.35	.67

¹ Preliminary.

**TABLE 82.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors,
1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)**

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross ranch income.....	85	110	108	110
Net ranch income.....	56	112	100	109
Net ranch production.....	83	112	125	116
Range condition.....	93	102	100	100
Production per hour of man labor.....	79	108	117	112
Production per unit of input.....	88	107	116	110
Operating expense per unit of production.....	123	99	95	98
Total cost per unit of production.....	116	100	93	98
Power and machinery (quantity).....	100	110	108	99
Prices received for products sold.....	92	103	89	97
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	99	107	105	107

¹ Preliminary.

SHEEP RANCHES, NORTHERN PLAINS

Estimates presented here are typical of commercial sheep ranches in the Northern Plains livestock area (fig. 1, p. iv). Operators of these sheep ranches usually keep a flock of 800 to 1,600 breeding ewes. However, their management practices and operations might be considered representative of a much wider range in size.

The primary source of income on these ranches is sheep and wool. In recent years, approximately 50 percent of cash receipts per farm has been from the sale of sheep and lambs, 40 percent from wool, including wool subsidy payments, and about 6 percent from a small cattle enterprise. The proportion from wool, including wool payments, has been increasing.

Sheep are grazed for the major part of the

year on private land. However, grazing areas of the public domain are important sources of feed for many of these operations. Private range has become increasingly important to these ranchers as grazing on the public domain has diminished. Also, with the scarcity of experienced and qualified herders and high wage rates, plus the reduction of predatory animals, ranchers have shifted more and more to operating sheep under fence. This has meant increased capital outlays, but a reduction in expenditures for herders.

An extended drought and lower prices for sheep and lambs in 1961 reduced incomes significantly on ranches in this area. Some ranchers were hard pressed financially by local severe droughts.

TABLE 83.--Sheep ranches, Northern Plains livestock area: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in ranch.....	Acre	6,303	6,340	6,638	6,674
Cropland harvested.....	do.	226	221	218	197
Rangeland, pasture, and miscellaneous.....	do.	6,077	6,119	6,420	6,477
Crops harvested:					
Grains.....	do.	76.9	75.7	74.7	66.4
Tame hay.....	do.	43.1	43.6	39.0	41.7
Native hay.....	do.	98.4	95.0	96.0	82.6
Other crops.....	do.	7.8	6.5	8.0	6.4
Livestock on ranch, Jan. 1:					
All sheep.....	Number	1,258	1,349	1,383	1,362
Breeding ewes.....	do.	1,060	1,112	1,178	1,196
All cattle.....	do.	20.8	23.5	24.5	26.5
Chickens.....	do.	35	40	30	25
Horses.....	do.	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
Pigs raised.....	do.	7.9	8.6	7.1	5.0
Lamb crop.....	Percent	86	88	92	87
Tractors on ranch.....	Number	1.29	1.29	1.31	1.22
Total labor used.....	Hour	8,210	8,680	8,820	7,190
Operator and family.....	do.	3,940	3,930	3,880	4,020
Hired.....	do.	4,270	4,750	4,940	3,170
Total ranch capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	92,430	99,720	100,650	96,740
Land and buildings.....	do.	58,890	61,020	64,110	65,020
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	7,000	7,210	7,070	6,310
Livestock.....	do.	24,970	30,010	27,990	23,970
Crops.....	do.	1,570	1,480	1,480	1,440
Total cash receipts.....	do.	21,281	21,073	22,594	20,709
Sheep.....	do.	11,204	11,090	11,371	9,731
Wool.....	do.	5,300	5,042	6,216	5,378
Wool payments.....	do.	2,529	2,362	2,676	3,030
Cattle.....	do.	961	1,439	1,258	1,624
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	411	386	280	212
Crops.....	do.	576	454	523	434
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	300	300	270	300

TABLE 83.--Sheep ranches, Northern Plains livestock area: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	12,586	13,778	14,583	13,739
Feed and grazing fees.....	do.	1,882	2,326	3,849	4,316
Livestock purchased.....	do.	1,033	920	774	583
Other livestock expense.....	do.	239	265	277	280
Crop expense.....	do.	14	18	20	16
Machinery purchased.....	do.	1,570	1,705	1,148	1,219
Other machinery expense.....	do.	1,491	1,481	1,510	1,325
Ranch buildings and fences.....	do.	522	470	420	869
Labor hired.....	do.	3,432	3,914	4,205	2,913
Taxes.....	do.	1,228	1,257	1,240	1,228
Other.....	do.	1,175	1,422	1,140	990
Net cash ranch income.....	do.	8,695	7,295	8,011	6,970
Value of perquisites.....	do.	975	1,035	958	967
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	1,258	-145	-353	-1,110
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	-125	-120	-585	4
Gross ranch income.....	do.	23,514	21,963	23,199	20,566
Operating expenses.....	do.	12,711	13,898	15,168	13,735
Net ranch income.....	do.	10,803	8,065	8,031	6,831
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	9,209	6,835	6,749	5,740
Charge for capital at current interest rates..	do.	4,694	4,986	6,039	5,417
Return per hour to operator and family labor..	do.	1.55	.78	.51	.35
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest....	do.	3,790	4,089	4,127	3,966
Return per hour to operator and family labor..	do.	1.78	1.01	1.01	.71

¹ Preliminary.

**TABLE 84.--Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)**

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross ranch income.....	91	93	99	87
Net ranch income.....	80	75	74	63
Net ranch production.....	87	100	105	91
Range condition.....	98	96	93	86
Production per hour of man labor.....	87	95	98	104
Production per unit of input.....	89	97	98	93
Operating expense per unit of production.....	113	107	108	108
Total cost per unit of production.....	112	105	103	108
Power and machinery (quantity).....	106	96	99	95
Prices received for products sold.....	106	92	89	81
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	99	100	100	98

¹ Preliminary.

SHEEP RANCHES, SOUTHWEST

These commercial sheep ranches are in the year-long nonmigratory semidesert grazing area in the Southwest (fig. 1, p. iv). This is an extensive grazing area in which sheep graze year-round mostly on private land of relatively low carrying capacity. A section (640 acres) of land normally grazes about 12 animal units. This is much lower than the carrying capacity of the grazing lands farther North.

On Southwest sheep ranches little supplementary feeding is done. Normally less than 10 tons of commercial concentrates and 12 tons of grain are required to supplement grazing for about 1,400 head of sheep. Feed purchases generally constitute about 15 to 20

percent of total cash expenditures. Outlays for labor are generally the largest single item of expense despite the fact that the sheep are kept under fence.

Land values are high partly because of the demand for land for nonfarm purposes such as mineral speculation and recreation uses. Efforts of ranchers and others to buy and expand ranch sizes are also a factor. In 1961, investment in land alone averaged about \$575 per animal unit or around \$175,000 per ranch.

Despite relatively favorable wheather in 1961, net returns to these sheep ranchers were lower than in 1960. Except for 1945 and 1956, prices received for sheep and lambs were the lowest in more than two decades.

TABLE 85. --Sheep ranches, Southwest: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Land in ranch.....	Acre	13,365	13,405	13,445	13,460
Cropland harvested.....	do.	20	18	20	10
Rangeland, pasture, and miscellaneous.....	do.	13,345	13,387	13,425	13,450
Livestock on ranch, Jan. 1:					
All sheep.....	Number	1,255	1,333	1,405	1,496
Breeding ewes.....	do.	977	1,046	1,108	1,200
All cattle.....	do.	32.2	34.2	36.2	40.2
Goats.....	do.	90.7	98.5	100.3	105.8
Horses.....	do.	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.3
Chickens.....	do.	20	23	20	25
Lamb crop.....	Percent	76	81	78	81
Tractors on ranch.....	Number	.40	.41	.41	.41
Total labor used.....	Hour	5,360	5,600	5,890	6,100
Operator and family.....	do.	2,630	2,600	2,580	2,550
Hired.....	do.	2,730	3,000	3,310	3,550
Total ranch capital, Jan. 1.....	Dollar	191,660	206,970	208,530	205,200
Land and buildings.....	do.	163,310	172,890	174,480	174,910
Machinery and equipment.....	do.	4,720	4,940	4,870	5,170
Livestock.....	do.	22,720	28,320	28,340	24,380
Crops.....	do.	910	820	840	740
Total cash receipts.....	do.	19,513	21,230	19,685	22,834
Sheep and lambs.....	do.	9,220	9,843	7,829	10,079
Wool.....	do.	5,020	5,338	6,065	6,393
Wool payments.....	do.	2,474	2,752	2,394	2,485
Other livestock and livestock products.....	do.	2,527	3,007	3,127	3,587
Other, including Government payments.....	do.	272	290	270	290

TABLE 85. --Sheep ranches, Southwest: Organization, production, costs and returns, 1961, with comparisons--Continued

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE 1957-59	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Total cash expenditures.....	Dollar	10,600	11,394	10,513	11,578
Feed and grazing fees.....	do.	1,649	1,606	1,936	1,862
Livestock purchased.....	do.	2,156	2,285	1,722	1,674
Other livestock expense.....	do.	264	295	322	459
Crop expense.....	do.	13	12	19	9
Machinery purchased.....	do.	986	965	490	1,072
Other machinery expense.....	do.	1,285	1,326	1,270	1,389
Ranch buildings and fences.....	do.	514	720	300	330
Labor hired.....	do.	1,876	2,249	2,458	2,701
Taxes.....	do.	1,094	1,120	1,124	1,163
Other.....	do.	763	816	872	919
Net cash ranch income.....	do.	8,913	9,836	9,172	11,256
Value of perquisites.....	do.	905	962	959	941
Change in inventory:					
Crops and livestock.....	do.	1,143	1,006	1,796	-2,360
Machinery and buildings.....	do.	-1,251	-1,054	-1,806	-1,185
Gross ranch income.....	do.	21,561	23,198	22,440	21,415
Operating expenses.....	do.	11,851	12,448	12,319	12,763
Net ranch income.....	do.	9,710	10,750	10,121	8,652
Purchasing power in 1947-49 dollars.....	do.	8,263	9,110	8,505	7,271
Charge for capital at current interest rates...	do.	9,727	10,348	12,512	11,491
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	-.01	.15	-.93	-1.11
Charge for capital at 4.1 percent interest.....	do.	7,858	8,486	8,550	8,413
Return per hour to operator and family labor...	do.	.70	.87	.61	.09

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 86. --Index numbers of costs and returns and related factors, 1961, with comparisons
(1957-59 = 100)

ITEM	AVERAGE 1951-60	1959	1960	1961 ¹
Gross ranch income.....	88	108	104	99
Net ranch income.....	58	111	104	89
Net ranch production.....	79	117	124	115
Range condition.....	93	102	100	100
Production per hour of man labor.....	78	112	113	101
Production per unit of input.....	87	111	116	108
Operating expense per unit of production.....	126	91	86	96
Total cost per unit of production.....	118	92	88	96
Power and machinery (quantity).....	102	100	92	95
Prices received for products sold.....	102	94	89	86
Prices paid, including wages to hired labor.....	99	101	98	105

¹ Preliminary.



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